# NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

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### EXTRACTS FROM NEW WORKS.

#### THE WRECKED SEAMEN.

Three volumes by a Captain in the Navy, under the title of The Life of a Sailor, are among the recent fruits of a London press. From one of them we have the following narrative relative to the exposures of the crew who had taken to the boat after their shipwreck on the coast of Cuba.—The boat was upset: the storm continues:—

"Even in this moment of peril, the discipline of the navy assumed its command. At the order from the lieutenant for the men on the keel to relinquish their position they instantly obeyed, the boat was turned over and once more the expedient was tried—but quite in vain; for no sooner had the two men begun to bale with a couple of hats, and the safety of the crew to appear within the bounds of probability, than one man declared he saw the fin of a shark. No language can convey the panic which seized the struggling seamen; a shark is at all times an object of horror to a sailor; and those who have seen the destructive jaws of these voracious fish, and their immense and almost incredible power—their love of blood and their bold daring to obtain it, alone can form an idea of the sensations produced to a swimmer by the cry of a "shark! a shark!" Every man now struggled to obtain a moment's safety. Well they knew that one drop of blood would have been scented by the everlasting pilot-fish, the jackalls of the shark;—and that their destruction was inevitable, if one only of these monsters should discover this rich repast, or be led to its food by the little rapid hunter of its prey. All discipline was now unavailing, the boat again turned keel up; one man only gained his security to be pushed from it by others and thus their strength begun to fail from long continued exertion. As however, the enemy so much dreaded did not make its appearance, Smith once more urged them to endeavor to save themselves by the only means left, that of the boat; but as he knew that he would only increase their alarm by endeavoring to persuade them that sharks did not abound in those parts, he used the wisest plan of desiring those who held on by the gun-wale, to keep splashing in the water with their legs, in order to frighten the monsters at which they were so alarmed. Once more had hope began to dawn;—the boat was clear to her thwarts, and four men were in her hard at work; a little forbearance and a little obedience, and they were safe. At this moment, when those in the water urged their messmates in the boat to continue bailing with unremitted exertion, a noise was heard close to them, and about fifteen sharks came right in amongst them. The panic was ten times more dreadful than before: the boat again was upset by the simultaneous endeavor to escape the danger: and the twenty-two sailors were again devoted to destruction. At first the sharks did not seem inclined to seize their prey, but swam in amongst the men, playing in the water, sometimes leaping about and rubbing against their victims. This was of short duration, a loud shriek from one of the men announced his sudden pain; a shark had seized him by the leg, and severed it entirely from the body. No sooner had the blood been tasted than the long dreaded attack took place; another and another shriek proclaimed a loss of limbs; some were torn from the boat, to which they vainly endeavored to cling;—some, it was supposed, sunk from fear alone; all were in dreadful peril. Mr. Smith even now, when of all horrible deaths the most horrible seemed to await *him*, gave his orders with clearness and coolness; and to the everlasting honor of the poor deserted crew be it known, they were obeyed; again the boat was righted, and again two men were in her. Incredible as it may appear, still, however, it is true, that the voice of the officer was heard amidst the danger; and the survivors, actually as before, clung to the gun-wale, and kept the boat upright. Mr. Smith himself held by the stern, and cheered and applauded his men. The sharks had tasted the blood, and were not to be driven from their feast; in one short moment, when Mr. Smith ceased splashing as he looked into the boat to watch the progress, a shark seized both legs, and bit them off just above the knees. Human nature was not strong enough to bear the immense pain without a groan; but Smith endeavored to conceal the misfortune, nature, true to herself, resisted the endeavor, and the groan was deep and audible. The crew had long respected their gallant commander; they knew his worth and his courage:—on hearing him express his pain, and seeing him relinquish his hold to sink, two of the men grasped their dying officer, and placed him in the stern sheets. Even now in almost insupportable agony, that gallant fellow forgot his own sufferings, and thought only on rescuing the remaining few from the untimely grave which awaited them; he told them again of their only hope, deplored their perilous state, and concluded with these words; "if any of you survive this fatal night, and return to Jamaica, tell the admiral (Sir Lawrence Halstead) that I was in search of the pirate when this lamentable occurrence took place; tell him I hope I have always done my duty, and that I—" Here the endeavor of some of the men to get into the boat gave her a keel on one side; the men who were supporting poor Smith relinquished him for a moment, and he rolled overboard and was drowned. His last bubbling cry was soon amidst the shrieks of his former companions; he sunk to rise no more.

At eight o'clock in the evening the Magpie was spied; it was calculated by the two survivors, that their companions had all died by nine. The sharks seemed satisfied for the moment, and they, with gallant hearts, resolved to profit by the precious time in order to save themselves; they righted the boat, and one getting over the bows, and the other over the stern, they found themselves although nearly exhausted, yet alive, and in comparative security; they began the work of bailing, and soon lightened the boat sufficiently not to be easily upset, when both sat down to rest. The return of the sharks was a signal for their return to labor. The voracious monsters endeavored to upset the boat; they swam by its side in seeming anxiety for their prey; but after waiting some time, they separated; the two rescued seamen, found themselves free from their insatiable enemies, and, by the blessing of God, saved. Tired as they were, they continued their labor until the boat was nearly dry, when both lay down to rest, the one forward, and the other aft: so completely had fear operated on their minds, that they did not dare even to move, dreading that an incautious step might again have capsized the boat. They soon, in spite of the horrors they had witnessed, fell into a sound sleep, and day had dawned before they awoke to horrible reflections, and apparently worse dangers. The sun rose clear and unclouded; the cool calm of the night was followed by the sultry calm of the morning; and heat and hunger, thirst and fatigue, seemed to settle on the unfortunate men, rescued by Providence and their own exertions from the jaws of a horrible death. They awoke and looked at each other; the very gaze of despair was appalling; far as the eye could reach, no object could be discerned; the bright haze of the morning added to the strong refraction of light; one smooth, inimitable plain, one endless ocean, one cloudless sky, and one burning sun, were all they had to gaze on. The boat lay like the ark, in a world alone! They had no oar, no mast, no sail; nothing but the bare planks and themselves, without provisions or water, food or raiment. They lay upon the calm ocean, hopeless, friendless, miserable. It was a time of intense anxiety; their eyes rested upon each other in silent pity, not unmixed with fear.—Each knew the dreadful alternative to which nature would urge them. The cannibal was already in their looks, and fear would have been the first attack on either side, for they were both brave and stout men, and equals in strength and courage.

It now being about half past six in the morning; the sun was beginning to prove its burning power, the sea was as smooth as a looking glass, and saving now and then, the slight cat's paw of air, which ruffled the face of the water for a few yards, all was calm and hushed. In vain they strained their eyes; in vain they turned from side to side to escape the burning rays of the sun; they could not sleep, for now anxiety and fear kept both vigilant and on their guard: they dared not to court sleep, for that might have been the last of mortal repose. Once they nearly quarrelled, but fortunately the better feelings of humanity overcame the bitterness of despair. The foremost man had long complained of thirst, and had frequently dipped his hand into the water, and sucked the fluid; this was hastily done, for all the horrors of the night were still before them, and not unfrequently the sharp fin of a shark was seen not very far from the boat. In the midst of the excruciating torments of thirst, heightened by the salt water, and the irritable temper of the bowman, as he stamped his impatient foot against the bottom boards, and tore his hair with unfeeling indifference, he suddenly stopped the expression of his rage, and called out—'A sail!'

Whilst they stood watching in silence the approach of the brig, which slowly made her way through the water, and at the very instant that they were assuring each other that they were seen and that the vessel was purposely steered on the course she was keeping, to reach them, the whole fabric of hope was destroyed in a second; the brig kept away about three points, and began to make more sail. Then was it an awful moment: their countenances saddened as they looked at each other; for in vain they hailed; in vain they threw their jackets in the air; it was evident they had never been seen, and that the brig was steering her proper course. * * * * *

The time was slipping away, and if once they got abaft the beam of the brig, every second would lessen the chance of being seen; besides, the sea breeze might come down, and then she would be far away, and beyond all hope in a quarter of an hour. Now was it, that the man who had been so loudly lamenting his fate, seemed suddenly inspired with fresh hope and courage; he looked attentively at the brig, then at his companion, and said "By heaven, I'll do it, or we are lost!" "Do what?" said his shipmate. "Though," said the first man, "it is no trifle to do, after what we have seen and known; yet I will try, for if she passes us, what can we do? I tell you, Jack, I'll swim to her; if I get safe to her, you are saved; if not, why I shall die without adding, perhaps, murder to my crimes." "What! jump overboard, and leave me all alone!" replied his companion: "look, look at that shark, which has followed us all night, why it is only waiting for you to get into the water to swallow you, as it did perhaps half of our messmates; no, no, wait, do wait; perhaps another vessel may come; besides, I cannot swim half the distance, and I should be afraid to remain behind; think, Tom, only think of the sharks, and of last night." * * * * * *

He jumped overboard with as much calmness as if he was bathing in security. No sooner had he began to strike out in the direction he intended than his companion turned toward the sharks.—The fins had disappeared, and it was evident they had heard the splash, and would soon follow their prey. It is hard to say who suffered the most anxiety. The one left in the boat cheered his companion, looked at the brig, and kept waving his jacket, then turned to watch the sharks: his horror may be imagined when he saw three of these terrific monsters swim past the boat, exactly in the direction of his companion: he splashed his jacket in the water to scare them away, but they seemed quite aware of the impotency of the attack, and lazily pursued their course. The man swam well and strongly. There was no doubt he would pass within hail of the brig, provided the sharks did not interfere: and he, knowing that they would not be long in following him, kept kicking the water, and splashing as he swam. There is no fish more cowardly, and yet more desperately savage, than a shark. I have seen one harpooned twice, with a hook in his jaws, and come again to a fresh bait: yet will they suffer themselves to be scared by the smallest noise, and hardly ever take their prey without it is quite still. Generally speaking, any place surrounded by rocks where the surf breaks, although there may be a passage for a ship, will be secure from sharks. It was not until a great distance had been accomplished, that the swimmer became apprised of his danger, and saw by his side one of the terrific creatures: still however, he bravely swam and kicked; his mind was made up for the worst, and he had little hope of success. In the meantime the breeze had gradually freshened, and the brig passed with greater velocity through the water; every stitch of canvas was spread. To the poor swimmer the sails seemed bursting with the breeze; and as he used his utmost endeavor to propel himself so as to cut off the vessel, the spray appeared to dash from the bow, and the brig to fly through the sea. He was now close enough to hope his voice might be heard; but he hailed and hailed in vain; not a soul was to be seen on deck; the man who steered was too intent upon his avocation to listen to the call of mercy. The brig passed, and the swimmer was every second getting farther in the distance: every hope was gone, not a ray of that bright divinity remained; the fatigue had nearly exhausted him, and the sharks only waited for the first quiet moment to swallow their victim. It was in vain he thought of returning towards the boat, for he never could have reached her, and his companion had no means of assisting him. In the act of offering up his last prayer ere he made up his mind to float and be eaten, he saw a man looking over the quarter of the brig: he raised both his hands; he jumped himself up in the water, and by the singularity of his motions, fortunately attracted notice. A telescope soon made clear the object: the brig was hove to, a boat sent, and the man saved. The attention of the crew was then awakened to the Magpie's boat; she was soon alongside; and thus, through the bold exertions of as gallant a fellow as ever breathed, both were rescued from their perilous situation.

#### ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Mr Rush, in his late work gives an account of the disorders of an English election, which place quite in the back ground the vulgarities of the American populace, which so astonished Mrs Trollope and Col Hamilton.

"Sir Murray Maxwell was the ministerial candidate; Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Samuel Romilley, and Mr Hunt on the other side. The first was not only hissed and hooted in the most violent manner by the populace, but on a former day had been wounded by missiles. He appeared with his arm tied up, and a bandage over his eye. I was glad to get away from such a scene of tumult. In a little while Lord Castlereagh arrived—he was literally mobbed. Having given his vote for Sir Murray Maxwell, *viva voce*, as the English custom is, he was recognized, and four or five hundred people under the opposite banners pursued him. He took refuge in a shop in Leicester square, where he was obliged to escape by a backway, until he found shelter in the admiralty. If the ministerial candidate and his supporters were thus roughly treated, they bore it with the greatest composure. The former on re-appearing after his wounds, again mounted the hustings to make a speech. Being told that pains should be taken to discover and punish the authors of the outrage, he forbade all enquiry, saying he had no doubt they acted thoughtlessly, without any intention of hurting him; a stroke of policy that brought him fresh votes. As to Lord Castlereagh, I was informed, that, on reaching the admiralty, he turned round and with cool complaisance, thanked his pursuers, then close upon him, for their escort saying that he would not trouble them to accompany him further; which drew huzzas also in his favor."

#### EXTRACT FROM ELLIOTT'S TRAVELS IN NORWAY.

This traveller with his companion, meet with a curious incident in a farm house, on their way to Bergen.

"The three girls to whom we were indebted for a lodging, had been there but a fortnight. They were sent by their parents with a herd of cows, to pass two months in the mountains. The entire desolation of the spot precluded fear. We were the first, and should probably be the last of human kind whom they would see there. Their manners were peculiarly interesting. There was nothing of levity, nothing of affectation. What provisions they had they gave, refusing all payment: nor did they receive without evident pain, the trifling acknowledgment we compelled them to accept. I have since doubted whether they had ever before seen money; and Mr Janson, a Norwegian gentleman residing in this town, who has been greatly interested in our tour of discovery, inclines to the opinion that they never had. Their dress was a short striped jacket with sleeves; a loose garment from the waist with tucks all round, reaching down to the knees, and dark drawers with socks and shoes. Their beautiful auburn hair, whose color consorted with the bright healthful hue of their complexions, was neatly tied into cues, which hung down to the waist. Their modesty and simplicity were equally striking. You will not believe we left them without a keepsake, however trifling in value. But we were greatly perplexed. Our bag contained little but an English bible, that they could not read, and a pair of shoes worn out both above and below.—We were really poor and destitute. In this dilemma, my broken umbrella was quite a prize. They gazed with wonder at this eastern emblem of royalty. Its bamboo stick, its tattered silk, its ivory handle, and whalebone radii, were so many sources of admiration. Could we fail to leave with our simple friends so appropriate a souvenir of their three adventurous guests!"

BERGEN. "In consequence of its great distance from Christiana, and the difficulties of the road, Bergen has not, as far as I can ascertain, been visited by any of the English tourists, (except Mr Everest) who have of late years entered Scandinavia. Even by the Norwegians themselves, it is regarded in general as a kind of Ultima Thule; an extreme point they dare not hope to attain. At the same time, the known and acknowledged beauties of the surrounding scenery are such, that every one admits his own loveliest spot to be inferior to the fairy land, which he recognizes as the "apple of gold in the picture of silver."

#### SKETCHES OF TURKEY.

The present Sultan is of course the great lion of Constantinople. The author says—

'We were sitting this evening in the court of our palace, inhaling the perfume of the orange and myrtles around us and watching the progress of the full-orbed moon as she threw her rays over the gently-roughened waves of the Bosphorus when the regular plunge of many oars announced the approach of a barge belonging to some personage of distinction. We were not left long in doubt as to the personage in question; for immediately a band of music struck up a spirit-stirring air, and from our little coterie the exclamation arose in various tongues, 'The sultan is coming.' The first boat rowed by ten oars, contained, in fact, the sultan, accompanied by one or two of the officers of his court; and the second, which was larger, bore a full band of musicians, and was brilliantly lit up, in order to enable them to see their notes. I may take this occasion to remark that all the military bands are now upon a footing with those of Europe. There is a very extensive school, under the direction of an Italian musician, where young lads are carefully instructed, and from a natural aptitude become excellent performers. Sultan Mahmond's Grand March is known throughout the empire, and as it is in fact a composition of much merit, will in a few years doubtless become as natoinal an air as the Parisienne or God save the King.

'As the gay cortege approached, the imperial caik suddenly diverged from its course, and steered directly for the court in which our party were assembled. For a moment we imagined that we were to be honored by a royal visit—a circumstance of no unusual occurrence,—and great was the consequent bustle and flutter among the ladies of our party at the idea of such an unexpected honor. The imperial barge aproached so near that we could readily discern the person of the sultan, half-reclined upon a sumptuous cushion; although the indistinctness of the moonlight prevented us from examining his features. As he approached, a slight movement of the helm sent the caik almost grazing the marble steps of our court, and his majesty surveyed us, or, perhaps I should rather say, the ladies of our party, with apparently as much earnestness as we endeavored to trace the features of the absolute monarch of so many millons of human beings. The procession passed on, sweeping along the crowded quay of Buyukdery; and the last seen of it was near Therapia, where for two or three weeks past the sultan has taken up his residence. In these excursions it is always understood that he is incognito, as it would be considered a great breach of decorum to recognise him by look or gesture.

'Like all his subjects, the sultan is extremely temperate in eating, and his establishment is far from being on that expensive and magnificent scale which we are accustomed to attribute to oriental courts. I have been assured by an officer of his household, that the expenses of his table rarely exceed ten piastres, or about fifty cents, a day; and from various anecdotes which I have elsewhere heard, I should not be disposed to believe that his annual expenses exceed those of the President of the United States.'

The population of Constatinople has never been accurately ascertained, but is estimated by this author too low; he thinks it cannot exceed 250,000, of whom 160,000 are Turks, 30,000 Greeks, 30,000 Amenians, and 30,000 Jews. Other authors rate it much higher. He says that the tales of travellers who state the Franks and strangers are not allowed to reside in the city, is all a fiction, and is of opinion that opium eating is now almost discarded, being unfashionable and contrary to law. The plague affords the following sketch of manners and customs:—

To-day, however, we have undoubted evidence of the existence of plague. A house next to us is shut up, and the Franks who are obliged to pass it, cross over cautiously to the other side of the street. Two persons have already died, and three others are said to be at the point of death. An Armenian physician, who is known here under the name of the plague doctor, and is in the service of government, has made an official visit, and his declaration that it is plague in its worst form, leaves no room for skepticism. From my window, this day, I noticed a man in the street struggling between two others who were endeavoring to drag him along. In this they were asisted by a Turkish officer of police, who quickened his pace by the occasional application of a horsewhip over his head and shoulders. It was one of the persons who had been employed in burying the plague corpses; and in consequence of his services on that occasion, they were thus unceremoniously thrusting him out of the village. This reminds me of a similar circumstance which occurred at Kadikeui, when the plague broke out there a few weeks ago. The persons attacked were forcibly removed out of the village in to the adjoining fields, the house was carefully fumigated and drenched with water, and all the contagious and infectible articles of furniture or dress were destroyed by fire. When this operation had been performed, the persons employed in it were driven pell-mell into the sea, and there compelled to remain until it was supposed that they were sufficiently purified. But, in sober earnestness it is scarcely possible to conceive a more appalling visitation than that of the epidemic plague. Other diseases, however severe and malignant, such as yellow fever, or however hopeless, may receive some alleviation from the skill of physicians, the attention and sympathy of friends, and the consolations of religion afforded by ministers of the gospel; but with this loathsome disease, the poor whatever may be his rank or station in life, is instantly deserted by his medical attendants, and nearest and dearest relatives. In the eloquent language of my friend Dr Walsh, the ravages of this distemper have been so great that it is still looked upon with the same helpless terror as in the darkest ages of ignorance and superstition. When any person is seized with it, he is immediately abandoned to his fate. No medical man will dare approach him, on pain of being himself ruined; all rational mode of cure is neglected as useless, and the aid of medicine is given up in despair. That sympathy which our common nature yields to the sick, is here denied. The sick of the plague is put out of the pale of pity, and only looked upon as some noxious being, whom it ought to be not only allowable, but meritorious to destroy; and so the disease proceeds, rending asunder the ties of families, extinguishing the common charities of life, eradicating the best feelings of our nature, till at length it has become one of the most dreadful moral as well as physical evils—at once the scourge and the scorn of humanity."

AN EPITOME OF THE WORLD. Bulwer in his last work, "England and the English," tells the following anecdote—

"A Russian of my acquaintance, visited England with a small portmanteau, about two years ago.—Good Heavens! how he abused us! never was so rude, cruel, barbaric people! I saw him a few months since, having paid us a second visit; he was in raptures with all he saw; never was a people so improved; his table was crowded with cards,—how hospitable we were! The master of the hotel had displaced an English family to accommodate him; what a refined consideration for a stranger! Whence arose the difference of the Russian's estimate of us? His uncle was dead—he had come into a great property. In neither case had our good people looked at the *foreigner*; they had looked the first time at the small portmanteau, and the second time at the three carriages and four."

### MISCELLANIES.

[From the Literary Souvenir.]

#### "LAUGH AND GET FAT!"

Lack we motives to laugh? Are not all things, any thing, every thing to be laughed at? And if nothing were to be seen, felt, heard, or understood, we would laugh at it too! MERRY BEGGARS.

There's nothing here on earth deserves
Half of the thought we waste about it,
And thinking but destroys the nerves,
When we could do so well without it:
If folks would let the world go round,
And pay their tithes, and eat their dinners;
Such doleful looks would not be found,
To frighten us poor laughing sinners.
Never sigh when you can sing,
But laugh, like me, at every thing!

One plagues himself about the sun,
And puzzles on, through every weather,
What time he'll rise,—how long he'll run,—
And when he'll leave us altogether;
Now matters it a pebble-stone,
Whether he shines at six or seven?
If they don't leave the sun alone,
At last they'll plague him out of Heaven!
Never sigh when you can sing,
But laugh, like me, at every thing!

Another spins from out his brains
Fine cobwebs to amuse his neighbors,
And gets, for all his toils and pains,
Reviewed and laughed at for his labors:
Fame is *his* star! and fame is sweet;
And praise is pleasanter than honey,—
*I* write at just so much a sheet,
And Messrs Longman pay the money!
Never sigh when you can sing,
But laugh, like me, at every thing!

My brother gave his heart away
To Mercandotti, when he met her,
She married Mr Ball one day—
He's gone to Sweden to forget her!
I had a charmer, too—and sighed,
And raved all day and night about her;
She caught a cold, Poor thing! and died,
And I—am just as fat without her!
Never sigh when you can sing,
But laugh, like me, at every thing!

For tears are vastly pretty things,
But make one very thin and taper;
And sighs are music's sweetest strings,
But sound most beautiful—on paper!
"Thought" is the Sage's brightest star,
Her gems alone are worth his finding;
But as I'm not particular,
Please God! *I'll* keep on "never minding."
Never sigh when you can sing,
But laugh, like me, at every thing!

Oh! in this troubled world of ours,
A laughter-mine's a glorious treasure;
And separating thorns from flowers,
Is half a pain and half a pleasure:
And why be grave instead of gay?
Why feel a-thirst while folks are quaffing?—
Oh! trust me, whatsoe'er they say,
There's nothing half so good as laughing!
Never sigh when you can sing,
But laugh, like me, at every thing!

AIR PLANTS.—These attach themselves to the driest and most sapless surface, and flower as if issuing from the richest soils. "A specimen of one of these, which I thought curious," says Dr. Walsh, "I threw into my portmanteau, where it was forgotten; and some months after, in unfolding some linen, I was astonished to find a rich scarlet flower in full blow; it had not only lived, but vegetated and blossomed, though so long secluded from air, light and humidity. The barren pine is not less extraordinary. It also grows on sapless trees, and never on the ground. Its seeds are furnished, on the crown, with a long filmly fibre, like the thread of gossamer. As they ripen they are detached, and driven with the wind, having the long thread streaming behind them. When they meet with the obstruction of a withered branch, the thread is caught, and, revolving round, the seed at length comes into fixed contact with the surface, where it soon vegetates, and supplies the naked arm with a new foliage. In Brazil it grows like the common plant of a pine apple, and shoots from its centre a long spike of bright scarlet blossoms. In some species, the leaves are protuberant below, and form vessels like pitchers, which catch and retain the rain water, furnishing cool and refreshing draughts to the heated traveller, in heights where no water is to be found. The quantity of this fluid is sometimes very considerable, and those who have attempted to reach the flower stem have been often drenched by upsetting the plant.

It is worthy of remark, nor can the fact be too generally known, that there has not been a single explosion, in any of the boats on the Delaware, since steam boats were first introduced upon these waters.

[From the New York Mirror.]

#### LINES

Written after the perusal of numerous essays relative to the marriage and separation of Lord and Lady Byron, who once upon a time, were pitied, not matched.

She said she never would forgive
And yet forgave him—
She vow'd a single life she'd live,
And never have him;—
She swore she never would repent,
And yet repented—
By Jove! she never could consent,
And yet consented!
Was this well done, or sensible, or witty!
And yet 'tis woman-like, ah, more's the pity

Well, then, she married him—of course they parted
Within a twelve-month from their wedding day,
She sobbed and sighed—was nearly broken hearted,
And, with her babe, went sadly on her way.
He sought out foreign climes, and wrote and swore
Whole books of nonsense 'bout his child and wife,
And toy'd with pretty women by the score,
And not long after, breathed away his life.

The world, since then, has studied rather hard,
To solve the riddle of this strange event:
Some think the lady wrong'd, and some the bard,
And some in tears have o'er their story bent;
Yet all agree, 'tis very, very odd
That man and wife should cut up such a caper—
But one is resting 'neath the quiet sod,
The other wasting silently life's taper.

Now for the moral of my fretful verse—
(Unlike the writings of the man I sing
It has a moral, sensible and terse,
Though it nor cash, nor critic's praises bring)—
And mark it well; young ladies should not wed
The man whose hand they've once refused in scorn
For, if the parson joins them, heart and head
Will rue the day that ever they were born!

#### THE CAPTIVE BOY.

All who are conversant with the early history of our country, will recollect that our frontier settlements were, many years ago before the power of the aborigines was broken and subdued, frequently laid waste and desolate by the incursions of the Indians, who not content with pillaging and destroying whatever property lay in their way, marked their footsteps with blood, and made captives of all whom glutted vengeance or caprice induced them to spare.

It happened in one of these incursions, that a young man by the name of Bird, with his wife and child, an infant boy of about six months old, was made a prisoner. The quantity of plunder in possession of the savages making the assistance of the unfortunate father and mother important, their lives were spared, for the sole purpose of assisting in carrying it off. They were shown their burdens and directed to follow. The mother, knowing the fate which in these circumtances awaited her infant should it be discovered, contrived to conceal it from her inhuman captors, and having wrapped it up in her burden, close to her breast, journeyed by the side of her husband towards the wilderness, sorrowing no doubt, but invoking the protection of Him whose almighty arm can succor the most unfortunate, and deliver in the greatest peril.

After travelling from sunrise until late at night through a long summer's day, the party arrived at an Indian village, and the captives being secured, the Indians threw themselves on the ground, and were soon asleep: but it may well be supposed that Bird and his wife, even after so much fatigue, felt little disposition to close their eyes. How they might escape alone occupied their minds; they matured their plan and put it into execution, but to avoid recapture, required even more vigilance, and resolution than it required ingenuity and strength to free themselves from the cords that bound them.

They however set out, and with their helpless babe, which, as by a miracle, they had still succeeded in preserving unnoticed; began at midnight to retrace their steps; but before day, fatigue, anxiety, and the want of nourishment so completely exhausted them both, that they found the following dilemma placed before them—the child must be left in the wilderness, or they must remain and perish with it. The morning was already streaking the east with grey, and they knew that their flight must have been already discovered; they knew, too, the characters they had to deal with, and that to escape there was not a moment's time to be lost. Distracted with opposing resolutions, a sense of duty to themselves, finally prevailed over the parent's fondness; the mother for the last time, pressed her innocent offspring to her breast, bedewed its unconscious smiling cheek with tears, and sat it down on the green bank of a little tinkling rill, to perish, where, as she cast a last anguishing look, after she left it, she saw it scrambling after the flowers that grew around it.

The father and mother escaped to the settlements and Mr Bird speedily collected a large party of his neighbors, and returned to the spot where the child had been left—but it was gone; and in the lapse of years, blest with riches and a numerous progeny the parents ceased to weep over their lost boy.

Fifteen summers had smiled upon the harvests, when, in a treaty with a distant tribe of Indians, an article of which bound them to deliver up any captives that might be in their possession, a boy was put into the charge of the commissioners on the part of the whites, with the declaration that he was a white, found in infancy upon the very spot where young Bird had been left. He was sent to his parents, who immediately recognized him by a remarkable scar on his right hand, which he had received in his father's house.

The measure of the parents' joy was full—but the boy wandered through the rich possessions of his father, without a smile. His bow and blanket was his only joy. He dispised alike, the dress, the habits and the luxuries that were proferred him; and his mind constantly brooded over the forest scenes and sports in which he had passed his boyhood.—Vain were all attempts to wean him from his native habits—and as vain the efforts to obliterate the recollections of his adopted home from his mind.—While persuasion and indulgence were resorted to, he modestly acquiesced; but when force was tried, and he was compelled to change his blanket for the garments of civilized life, and his favorite bow for a book, he grew sullenly discontented; and at last was missing in his father's house. He was seen the same evening, arrayed in the Indian garb, crossing a distant mountain, and bending his course towards the setting sun.

It was upwards of twenty years after this event, that Mr Bird and his wife, now advanced somewhat in years, removed to a new settlement, where Mr Bird had purchased a tract of land, at a great distance from their former residence; and while a more commodious building was erecting, they inhabited a small hut adjacent to a thick wood. One day the old lady was left alone, the men of the neighborhood having gone to a distance of several miles to assist at a raising, she saw from her door several armed and painted Indians approaching her. Alarmed, but resolute, she seized a hatchet, ascending a ladder into the loft of the dwelling, drew it up after her, and determined to defend herself to the last.

The savages entered and finding their efforts to entice her down were vain, laid down their rifles to ascend after her: but the first hand that was thrust through the trapdoor was severed, by the intrepid heroine, and an alarm being taken at the moment, that the whites were coming, the Indians retreated and disappeared in the woods instantly; while almost at the same moment Mr Bird and his party came in sight.

But scarcely had the deliverers of her life approached before Mrs Bird's eye caught sight of the severed hand, and lo! there appeared before her the scarred right hand of her eldest son.

Such is the story of the Captive Boy: and from it I draw the inference that it is habit that endears the savage to his wilds; that teaches him to love his own pursuits: and to delight in blood and treachery; and that between the natural pasions, affections and dispositions of men, there is no difference, except such as is created by education and custom.

WATER SPOUT IN THE POTOMAC. A Correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following account of a phenomenon, which occurred on the evening of the 19th August.

It unfortunately was not observed until it had completely formed, and directly in front of Mount Vernon—when it presented to the amazed spectators an object exceedingly rare, yet grand and beautiful in appearance. The base, to our view, appeared to be a large and perpendicular cylinder floating upon the surface of the river, and supposed to be about fifty feet in height, and thirty in diameter; directly vertical to the cylinder was a dark *(nimbus)* cloud, in shape of an inverted cone, with an attenuated point, or tube, of three hundred and fifty to five hundred feet in length, which rested upon the superior end of the cylinder. The middle or interior of the tube was of a *dark purple color*, surrounded with a *white* vapor or dense haze of which the cylinder was also apparently composed.

It was borne slowly and majestically along by rather a brisk south wind, until it came in contact with a cluster of trees immediately on a point of land belonging to the Mount Vernon estate, where it broke with a weak explosion, but without *turbulence*;—the base, or cylinder, became almost imperceptibly annihilated, while the dark purple tube, with its contents and surrounding investiture, gradually and slowly ascended into the cloud. Its duration could not have exceeded twenty or thirty minutes, from the first appearance to its final recession into the cloud. That it was anomalous, will be conceded, when it is stated that the water spouts of the tropics, particularly at sea, almost invariably present an appearance of two cones, the superior one inverted, and their attenuated points meeting and forming the tube; the middle or interior of the latter is also always white, surrounded by a dark and dense vapor; and moreover, when they break, from any cause, either on land or at sea, the quantity of water discharged from them is tremendous. Such at least has been the observation and experience of your correspondent.

MOUSTACHIOS. The following is the mode by which a fair haired hussar officer, dies his moustachios black;—He gets a piece of silk varnished with a shining varnish on one side and plain on the other. This is bought at the umbrella shops, and is called umbrella oiled silk. A piece of this is cut about five inches long and three inches wide, and four strings of tape are then attached to it—one at each corner. A hole is then cut through the middle of the silk to correspond with the mouth of the patient. On that portion of the plain side of the silk which is to go immediately over the moustachios, is spread a small quantity of a certain cream colored powder, and the patient before he goes to bed, ties on this silk with the plain side towards his face, and the varnished side outwards. He wears it all night like a mask over the lower part of his face, and in the morning when it is taken off the moustachios are of a black color. This operation requires to be repeated once a fortnight, but the moustachios should be brushed several times a day with a small brush made on purpose. The common soldiers use a cheaper sort of dye, and instead of silk, each has a cabbage leaf tied over his mouth all night.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE. Our imperfectly constructed language is the occasion of many of the ludicrous blunders by most foreigners who attempt to learn it. The Frenchman, who meant to describe a pain in his *chest*, and did so by putting his hand to his breast, and exclaiming, "I have one bad pain in my *portmanteau*," made no greater blunder than one of his countrymen in this city, a short time since, who purchased a very large load of wood.—The landlady, on seeing it dropped at the door, desired to know the number of feet contained in it.—He answered, "I buy him for one *rope*, but I do not believe dare be more than three quarters." "A *rope*," said the astonished landlady, "you probably mean a *cord*." "Ah! dat is it—I mistake de word."—*New Haven Palladium.*

The *Journal de Smyrne* states that a most interesting discovery has been made in Moldavia, which consists of extinguishing every kind of fire or conflagration by throwing chopped straw upon it. The Agricultural Society of Brum, on the 27th January last, made several experiments to test the truth of the discovery, which were attended with complete success. It was found that on pouring into a fire, grease, pitch, or spirit of wine, already burning in jars, and afterwards throwing chopped straw upon the whole, the fire was almost immediately extinguished. The Society also caused a large fire to be made of straw, billets of wood, faggots, paper, sheaves of wheat, and, when the whole was well kindled, the fire was extinguished in a moment by the same means as before.—It is somewhat remarkable that the chopped straw used in these experiments, so far from being consumed by the fire, was found, on the contrary, almost untouched, and could be used a second time for the same purpose. A bar of iron heated red hot, and thrust into a basket filled with chopped straw, not only failed to set the straw on fire, but became sensibly cool.

#### THE CHASSEUR ANTS AND THEIR PREY.

One morning my attention was arrested at Laurel Hill, (Trinidad) by a number of black birds whose appearance was foreign to me; they were smaller, but not unlike an English crow, and were perched on a calabash tree near the kitchen. I asked D. who at that moment came up from the garden, what could be the cause of the appearance of so many black birds. She said, "Misses, dem be a sign of the blessing of God; de are not the blessing, but only the sign, as we say, of God's blessing. Misses, you'll see afore noon time, how de ants will come and clear de houses." At this moment I was called to breakfast, and thinking it was some superstitious idea of D's, I paid no further attention to it. In about two hours after this, I observed an uncommon number of chasseur ants crawling about the floor of the room; my children were annoyed by them, and seated themselves on a table, where their legs did not communicate with the floor.

They did not crawl upon my person, but I was now surrounded by them. Shortly after this the walls of the room became covered with them, and next, they began to take possession of the tables and chairs. I now thought it necessary to take refuge in an adjoining room, separated only by a few ascending steps from the one we occupied; and this was not accomplished without great care and generalship; for, had we trodden on one, we should have been summarily punished. There were several ants on the step of the stair, but they were not near so numerous as in the room we left; but the upper room presented a singular spectacle; for, not only were the floor and walls covered like the other room, but the roof was covered also.

The open rafters of a West India house at all times afford shelter to a numerous tribe of insects, more particularly the cockroach; but now their destruction was inevitable. The chasseur ants, as if trained for battle, ascended in regular, thick files to the rafters, and threw down the cockroaches to their comrades on the floor, who as regularly marched off with the dead bodies of cockroaches, dragging them off by their united efforts with amazing rapidity. Either the cockroaches were stung to death on the rafters, or else the fall killed them. The ants never stopped to devour their

prey, but conveyed it all to the storehouse. The windward windows of the room were glass, and a battle now ensued between the ants and the jack-spaniards on the panes of glass. The jack-spaniard may be called the Wasp of the West Indies: it is twice as large as a British wasp and its sting is in proportion more painful. It builds its nest in trees and old houses, and sometimes in the rafters of a room. The jack-spaniards were not quite such easy prey, for they used their wings, which not one cockroach had attempted. Two jack-spaniards, hotly pursued on the window, alighted on the dress of one of my children. I entreated her to sit still, and remain quiet. In an almost inconceivably short space of time, a party of ants crawled upon her frock, surrounded, covered the two jack-spaniards, and crawled down again to the floor, dragging off their prey, and doing the child no harm. From this room I went to the adjoining bed chamber and dressing room, and found them equally in possession of the chasseurs. I opened a large military chest of linens, which had been much infested: for I was determined to take every advantage of such able hunters; I found the ants already inside; I suppose that they must have got in at some opening at the hinges. I pulled out the linens on the floor, and with them hundreds of cockroaches, not one of which escaped.

We now left the house and went to the chambers, built at a little distance: but these also were in the same state. I next proceeded to open a store-room at the other end of the house for a place of retreat; but to get the key I had to return to the under room, where the battle was now more hot than ever: the ants had commenced an attack upon the rats and mice, and, strange as it may appear, they were no match for their apparently insignificant foes. They surrounded them, as they had the insect tribe, covered them over, and dragged them off with a celerity and union of strength, that no one who has not watched such a scene can comprehend. I did not see one mouse or rat escape, and I am sure I saw a score carried off during a very short period.

We next tried the kitchen—for the store-room and boy's pantry were already occupied: but the kitchen was equally the field of battle, between rats, mice, cockroaches, and ants killing them. A huckster negro came up selling cakes, and seeing the uproar, and the family and servants standing out in the sun, he said—"Ah, Misses, you have got the blessing of God to-day, and a great blessing it be to get such a cleaning." I think it was about ten when I observed the ants; and about twelve the battle was formidable; soon after one o'clock the great strife commenced with the rats and mice; and about three the Mouses were cleared. In a quarter of an hour more the ants began to decamp, and soon not one was to be seen within the doors, but the grass around the house was full of them and they seemed now feasting on the remnant of their prey, which had been left on the road to their nests; and so the feasting continued till about four o'clock when the black birds, which had never been long absent from the calabash and pois deux trees in the neighborhood, darted down amongst them, and destroyed by millions those who were too sluggish to make good their retreat. By five o'clock the whole was over; before sun-down the negro houses were cleared out in the same way; and they told me they had seen the black-birds hovering about the almond trees close to the negro houses as early as seven in the morning. I never saw these black-birds before or since, and the negroes assured me that they never were seen, but at such times.—*Mrs Carmichael's Domestic Manners and Society in the West Indies.*

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Congress of Vienna. The crowd at court feasts, and the thronging of crowned heads, that threw kings into the parts of common life, forced them to exert themselves in conversation, and to show character: in fact, astonished the mere courtiers, and puzzled them confoundedly. Here was the place to see the men, and to judge them. Frederick William, it was allowed, preserved his dignity the best; Alexander affected French facility and ease; Francis represented the good old German family, (kausvater) and his native good humored raillery and attempts at joking never ceased; the poor Danish king looked very much bewildered, and very anxious to learn what was going forward.—Metternich was for a moment under a cloud; he had stoutly resisted the proposal of Russia and Prussia to dismember Saxony, and it was no secret at Vienna, that he had gone to Presburg to consult with the King of Saxony; his fall was considered very probable in consequence; but he kept himself high, being strong in his own talents, and in his master's confidence.—Humboldt seemed to have the ear of every one; and his being so generally liked and trusted, made up for his sovereign's coldness. Talleyrand was always in a gala dress, fine and polished as a new razor; although he was the representative of that very state which had kicked up all this uproar, and had brought kings together as a band of travellers, who had been robbed, rescued, and were recovering their property, still Talleyrand talked of nothing but the law of nations, its sacredness, &c. Castlereagh stood there as handsome and noble looking as Stewart was miserable, and yet the latter placed himself monstrously high in his own opinion, higher even than decorum warranted. Once, at a court feast, standing before the Archduchess Beatrix, who was sitting, and had her foot upon a stool, he coolly placed his foot on the same stool and began to arrange his shoe and stocking, which sat not to his liking. The same fatuity, no doubt, it was, that procured him a good flogging from a Vienna wagoner.—Castlereagh, notwithstanding his good looks, knew little of his vocation, as it appeared, of Germany, since he proposed, in Congress, to give Leipsig to the Grand Duke of Weimar.—*Memoirs of a German Statesman.*

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Female Tact and Courage. The editor of the New York Register, having recently visited the Lunatic Asylum at Hudson, relates the following anecdote: A professional gentleman of some distinction, of giant size, and great strenght, who could fell a man with a blow, escaped from his room, and on his way through the entry, fell in with another gentleman, in the same state of mental alienation, and proposed to him that they should make a tour through the Union together. He said he would draw on the United States Bank in the city of New York for $100,000: he would draw on the bank in Philadelphia for half that sum, and on the branches in one or two other cities for the same amount; and they would procure the necessary vehicles, and make an excursion through all the United States. The proposal was agreed to readily, by the afflicted gentleman addressed, with the utmost pleasure and confidence as to its execution. The keepers became alarmed by the determination manifested; and on their interference with their further progress the athletic gentlemen insisted upon it, that a positive contract had been made in the matter, and it could not be broken. The keepers, knowing his strength, and apprehending that it would be no light affair to grapple with it, sent for Dr White. The lady, who manages the interior department, seeing the alarming state of things, and the firm purpose of both gentlemen, to escape, walked up politely to the largest one, and asked him for his arm; to this his gallantry soon yielded, and after walking off a little way with him, she remarked that he had never given her a history of his interesting family, which she was quite desirous of hearing. This took with him, and she proposed accompanying him up to his room, and hearing an account from his own lips of his wife and children.—They accordingly ascended the stairs together, she entering the room on his arm. Here she seated herself and he commenced the narration. In a few moments the doctor arrived, and despatched her little daughter to call her mother. The child went up with haste, and told her the doctor wanted her immediately.—She politely apologized for leaving him a few moments and proposed that the story would be resumed on her return. This, of course was acceded to, and she left the room and closed the door behind her, which, being fastened with a spring lock, effectually secured him in his apartment, and ended the alarming difficulty.

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Talma.—Early in life this great actor contracted a marriage with a woman of large fortune, who possessed several fine houses in Paris. Their affairs became deranged. Among their expences, a ball given by the actors of the Theatre Francais, to General Dumouries, at his wife's mansion in the Chaussee d'Antin, cost him 1500*l*. But Talma proved ungrateful. Madame Petit, an actress, fell desperately in love with him, and was even reduced to the point of death by her unreasonable passion. Her father Vanhove, the actor, waited upon Talma, with an entreaty that he would restore her to life. The Romeo reluctantly consented: became enamoured in his turn; and finally compelled his wife to consent to a divorce. She was thus deprived both of her husband and her property. Some years afterwards, when she was suffering from severe domestic affliction, Talma requested permission to visit her; and unknown to his second wife, became her frequent guest. One day, when she was about to quit Paris to pass a few days at St Germains, she requested him to dine with her on the following Tuesday. The day came, Talma presented himself at her door, and found it hung with black.—'Who is dead here?' he enquired of some person in the court yard. 'Madam Talma: she died last night, and they have brought the corpse here from St Germains!' Talma was dreadfully distressed by this sudden announcement but, not daring to admit the fact of his visit, he proceeded to the theatre to take his part. On the drawing up of the curtain, however, an apology anounced his indisposition, and the money returned to the audience. Talma underwent a long and severe illness, attended by delirium; rumors of which, under the name of 'visions,' were circulated throughout the circles of Paris. He was a considerable time in recovering the shock.

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A Watch found in a Shark.—Some fishermen fishing in the river Thames, near Poplar, Dec 1st, 1787, with much difficulty drew into their boat a shark, yet alive but apparently very sickly. It was taken on shore, and being opened, in its belly were found a silver watch, a metal chain, and a cornelian seal, together with several pieces of gold lace, supposed to have belonged to some young gentleman, who was so unfortunate as to have fallen overboard. The body and other parts had been digested; but the watch and gold lace not being able to pass through, the fish thereby became sickly, and would in all probability have very soon died. The watch had the name of "Henry Watson, London, No 1369," and the works were very much impaired.

On these circumstances being made public, Mr Henry Watson, watchmaker in Shoreditch, recollected, that about two years ago, he sold the watch to Mr Ephriam Thompson, of Whitechapel, as a present to his son, on going out on his first voyage, on board the ship Polly, Captain Vane, bound to Coast and Bay; about three leagues off Falmouth, by a sudden heel of the vessel, during a squall, Master T fell overboard, and was no more seen. The news of his having been drowned soon after came to the knowledge of his friends, who little thought of hearing any thing more concerning him.

Mr T. is said to have purchased the shark to preserve as a memorial of so singular an event. It is the largest ever remembered to have been taken up in the Thames; being, from the tip of the snout to the extremity of the tail, 9 feet 3 inches; round the body in the thickest part, 6 feet 9 inches; width of the jaw, when extended, 17 inches.—*Annual Register.*

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Interesting case of Somnambulism.—A female, about 19 years of age, living in a family in Springfield, Mass is frequently known to rise from her bed during the night, while asleep, dress herself, and go about her daily employments. In several instances she has got up and set the table for breakfast, with as much regularity as she does when awake, selecting the right articles, and placing them upon the table exactly as they should be. In one instance, she went into the buttery, which was perfectly dark, skimmed the cream from the milk, and poured it into one bowl, and the milk into another, without spilling any at all. She frequently goes to the drawers where her clothes are kept, changes the position of the articles, or takes them out, and in some cases has placed them where she could not find them when awake. In one instance she took out her needle-book, and it has not been found since; but at a subsequent paroxysm, she was found sewing in the dark a ring about a curtain, with a needle and thread, which it was supposed, for several circumstances, she could have obtained from no other source but the lost needle-book. This fact, together with other facts in the case, seems to show some connection between the several paroxysm in regard to the trains of thought; and also an analogy between this and some cases of insanity, where lucid intervals intervene. In all these instances she moves about the house with as much ease and self-possession as if every thing was going on as usual, avoiding persons and objects which are in her way, although her eyes are often shut.

When in one of these paroxysms she usually talks a great deal, and with much more fluency and vivacity than in her waking hours, and occasionally upon religious subjects; so that the case may in this respect be somewhat analogous to the sleeping preacher at Saybrook. One striking feature of this case is, that she is governed in her language and actions by her dreaming thoughts or imaginations, and all her impressions from external objects are made to accord perfectly with these imaginations. For instance, she frequently supposed herself in some other place, usually her native place, and calls the persons around her by the names of persons who live in that place, and speaks with much interest of scenes and objects which she has seen there. If inquired of about persons and things in Springfield, particularly the family in which she lives, she knows nothing about them.—Nothing which can be said or done to her, seems to have the slightest influence in changing the current of her thoughts. All attempts to awaken her generally proves unsuccessful. At one time cold water was thrown upon her, but it had no effect except to produce the exclamation, "why do you want to drown me?" and immediately she went to her chamber, changed her clothes, and came down again to her work. On one occasion an emetic was given to her, (which she took, as she said, because the physician, whom she called her father, wished it,) but though it relieved her headache, it did not awaken her. If left to herself, she after a while voluntarily goes to bed, and composes herself to sleep; but remembers in the morning nothing which has transpired.

When in the paroxysms she usually suffers much pain in one side of the head, her face is flushed, and her breathing so laborious and loud, as to be heard in a distant room. She sometimes complains of the pain in her head; and in one instance wished to have it opened to ascertain the cause. Her appearance generally indicates perfect health; but her general health is not good, and she is the most subject to these paroxysms when she is more unwell than usual. She has been subject to them, more or less, for several years.—*Springfield Republican.*

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Destroying Rats and Mice. Take a large flower pot invert it, on a board or stake, and sink it in the ground nearly level with the surface; opposite the hole in the bottom of the pot, and about two inches from the surface or entrance, may be suspended on a crooked piece of wire, a smooth wooden roller, like the castor of a bed post. This the mouse will leap upon, and from thence be precipitated to the bottom from whence he can never escape; and hundreds may be caught in the same trap without any trouble of setting. The surface may be sprinkled with chaff or short straw, and a mixture of grass and clover seed about the hole. The roller may be besmeared with lard and dusted over with flour or oatmeal In wet weather a tile may be set over the hole to keep it dry. I have invented another very simple rat or mouse trap, the difference is only in size An old packing box four inches deep for mice, and six for rats, is divided into lodging rooms four or six inches square.—Each lodging room has two augur holes in it, the size of a mouse or rat, whichever the trap is intended for, as the rat particularly always requires to have a back door for retreat. The boxes may be placed under heaps of straw or corn in barns, sheds or gardens. A few sheaves of half thrashed oats may be laid over them in the latter places; the places will soon become rendezvous of the vermin, and on removin the straw or corn, they will be found in their lodging rooms with their young ones. The box may be 18 or 24 inches wide, and of any length. The augur holes for ingress and egress may be stopped at once by a false frame or square of hoop iron, which may be made to drop down over all the holes at once, and the box may then be carried off to a place for the dog to try his agility.—*London Horticultural Register.*

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London and Parisian Fashions.—The season has now arrived when silk mantelets may be worn, not merely for the capricious love of novelty, but for utility. One side of these mantelets should be of black silk, and the other of some light color. The beautiful tint, called *violet evêque*, is now much in favour. A trimming of lace is infinitely more elegant than blonde. The lace is set on so that the mantelet may have neither right nor wrong side, but may be worn either with the black or the colored side outwards.—We have observed many black mantelets lined with cherry color, pink, or green. Fashion authorizes the mantelet to be of two different colors, though black and light colors are preferred.

Light green is now a favorite color. It is much employed for lining mantelets and pelerines of black or white lace, and even for lining caps.

Among the new articles just introduced for autumnal dresses, we may mention one called *satin du Lezent*, which justly merits the favor it enjoys both in London and Paris. It is figured with colored flowers on a brilliant ground, and its texture is singularly rich and soft. A distinguished Parisian *modiste*, declares it to be *la vraie parure du serail*.

For *demi toilette*, nothing is more becoming than a small bonnet of crape, lined with silk, and worn either with or without a blond veil.

The *elegantes* of Paris have lately been wearing straw hats and bonnets lined with black velvet, and having black velvet bands fastened by buckles round the crown. The strings by which they are confined under the chin are also of black velvet.

Many silk hats are made so extremely narrow in the brim that they have the effect of caps. The strings are fastened very far back, towards the ears, thus leaving the face much exposed. Brims somewhat deeper, and descending very much on each side, are at once more becoming and more generally worn. Pink, blue, and straw colored *tulle* is sometimes employed for *ruches* under the brims of hats, instead of white blonde.

Reticules are made either of black or white lace, lined with colored silk, and trimed with edging.

A novel sort of *bijou* has just made its appearance. It consits of a rich wrought gold bracelet, to which a ring is attached by a chain. The ring is worn on the finger. The chain and ring both correspond with the workmanship of the bracelet. The ornament may be worn on the out side of the glove.—*Court Journal Sept.* 16.

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Chesnut Bark. The bark of the chesnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark and nearly twice as much coloring substance; chesnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1,557 to 1. Leather prepared with this substance is more firm, solid, and yet more supple. The bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron it becomes a blue black. The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. In dying it has a greater affinity for wool than sumack and gall nuts. The color obtained from this substance is unchangable by air and light.

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Allen Cunningham, unfailing in his research and industry, has undertaken a new edition, in half-a-dozen volumes, of the works of his country-man, Robert Burns.

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# NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 2, 1833.


## EFFECTS OF PARTY STRIFE.

The collisions of different parties in the United States, are well adapted to prepare the country at some future period to be placed under the usurpation of a popular military chief. Every day we perceive more and more the baneful influence which a single instance of military success has produced upon the public mind. The battle at New Orleans alone—has placed and will continue General Jackson at the head of the nation. Notoriously deficient in education—the acquirements of a statesman, and any other than ordinary abilities; possessing inordinate personal vanity—uncontrollable passions—love of power and persevering obstinacy, General Jackson has the courage to act according to the direction given by his caprices, or his will. In the mean time different parties are every where dividing the country into petty cabals;—nullification and the tariff—slavery and anti-slavery—orthodoxy and liberal christianity—the rights of the state or national sovereignty—the Indian question—the West India trade arrangement—masonry and anti-masonry—the workingmen and those who are contented with their condition—Fanny Wright-ism and religion—temperance and anti-tempemance—the continuance or abrogation of the national bank—these and numerous other factions are preparing some ambitious partizan military chief, whose serpent, will swallow up all the rest—to usurp the sceptre of government at a favorable opportunity. Does not the inertness of the people under the repeated violations of the constitution and the arbitrary assumption of power by the present incumbent of the Presidency establish such a conviction? He uses the law when it favors his opinion and exercises his own will when it counteracts them.

What has supported Gen Jackson in his numerous removals from office for opinions sake? The battle of New Orleans. What has protected him through the various quarrels and dissolutions of his cabinets? The battle of New Orleans. What has obliterated his arbitrary acts in Florida? his rancorous personal quarrels in former days? the violation of his orders when a commanding general in the Seminole war? Why the battle of New Orleans. What has supported his doctrines respecting the Indians?—The sacrifice of part of the American commerce, in the West India arrangement with Great Britain? The decided operation of British influence and flatterers upon his administration?—The destruction of the national Bank? Nothing else than the battle of New Orleans.

If a mere civilian, however qualified by education, acquirements, high reputation, and extraordinary ability were to have committed half his acts of tyranny—or been guilty of a quarter of his violations of law—his popularity would have been dead at the end of his first term of service. Look at the supposed high government principles of the first Adams. They were nothing in comparison with those of Gen Jackson.—Look at his alleged British influence. He would not have dared to lisp or to hint at what Jackson openly avows. The first Adams was driven by an overwhelming vote from the Presidency—the popularity of Jackson fattens upon his acts of unconstitutional oppression. Such is the difference between a popular general and a popular statesman!

Every thing shows that the nation has become a meek ass, to be ridden upon and beat for obstinacy—only cover us with the trappings of military glory.—Let him get up a good successful nullification war—and Jackson, who *now evidently intends to be President for a third term*—may make himself President *for life*. If great glory should attend him in his victories, we do not know what is to prevent him from appointing his successor.

This state of things was predicted many years ago by one of the most eloquent and prescient statesmen which has ever adorned the country.

"The object of party strife," said he "is to get power under the government, for where that is constituted as it should be, the power *over* the government will not seem attainable, and of course will not be attempted. But in democratic states there will be factions. The sovereign power being in the hands of all, will be effectively within the grasp of a few; and therefore by the very laws of our nature, a few will combine intrigue, lie and fight to engross it to themselves. All history bears testimony that this attempt has never been disappointed.

Who will be the associates? Certainly not the virtuous, who do not wish to control the society, but quietly to enjoy its protection. The enterprising merchant, the thriving tradesman, the careful farmer will be engrossed by the toils of their business—and will have little time or inclination for the unprofitable and disquieting pursuits of politics. It is not the industrious, sober husbandmen who will plough that barren field; it is the lazy and dissolute bankrupt, who has no other to plough. The idle, the ambitious and the needy will band together to break *the hold that the law has upon them and then to get hold of the law.* Faction is a Hercules whose first labour is to strangle this lion, and then to make an armour of his skin. In every democratic state, the ruling faction will have law to keep down its enemies; *but it will arrogate to itself an undisputed power over law.* If one ruling faction has found any impediments, we ask, which of them is now remaining?

We are to be subject then to a *despotic* faction, irritated by the resistance that has delayed and the scorn that pursues their triumph—elate with the insolence of an uncontrollable domination—and who will exercise their sway not according to the rules of integrity or national policy, but in conformity with their own exclusive interests and passions.

This is a state of things which admits of progress but not of reformation; it is the beginning of a revolution which must *advance.*"

"The men in power may and no doubt will give place to some other faction who will succeed because they are abler men or possibly, in candor, because they are worse. Intrigue will for some time answer instead of force or the mob will supply it. But by degrees force only will be relied on by those who are in and employed by those who are out. The vis major will prevail and some *bold cheiftain* will *conquer* liberty, and triumph and reign in her name."

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## WEEKLY GOSSIP ON NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Edinburg Review of *Klaproth on Hieroglyphical Discovery*, published in Paris—commences with vehement praise of the work,—one object of which is to depreciate the value of the labors of Champollion, the French antiquary, in interpreting Egyptian Hieroglyphics—and to swell the amount of credit due to Doctor *Young* for the original suggestions, as to the alphabetical method of reading the inscriptions, made by him, in the new scenes of discovery opened by the antiquities of ancient Egypt. The *Edinburgh Reviewers* in seconding the attempt of M. *Klaproth* to injure the hard-earned reputation of M. *Champollion*, do not appear to have consulted any other counsellor, than their *national enmity* to a Frenchman. Without containing an idea of their own, their review, whilst it purports to be wholly original, is only a *translation* of M. *Klaproth's* book, and wherever that author *gives credit* to the French antiquary, which he does occasionally, in terms of stinted praise, the Reviewers omit the favorable passages. They also change the qualified language of the author in favor of Doctor Young's happy, though accidental discovery, into an unqualified panegyric upon him, as not merely the original discoverer, but as the founder and explainer of the whole theory.

But the hardihood with which they have stolen the language of M. Klaproth and *published it as their own*, cannot be too strongly condemned; because they take credit for an ingenuity of research, belonging to another, supported by reasonings to which they have no claim. They disguise their theft too by a contemptible artifice—throwing in quotations in the French language to give a badge of authenticity to their stolen text.

At the hazard of being considered tedious we will give an example of their low arts. The Reviewers, speaking of M. Champollion say, "He had made numerous copies of inscriptions and as it were engraved on his memory, all those to be found in public or private collections; and he had employed himself in reproducing them from recollection, a species of exercise in which he acquired wonderful dexterity. But all this labor he expended to no purpose. "*Pendant de longues annees les inscriptions hieroglyphiques furent muettes pour lui comme pour les autres savans.*" He pored over them without intermission; he tried a hundred different systems of interpretation; but the time had not yet arrived when the secret was to be revealed to him."

We now quote from Klaproth's work—"Il en fit nombreuses copies, et grava, pour ainsi dire, dans sa memoire tous ceux qu'on en possedait dans les collections publique et particulieres; il s'exergait a les reproduire de tete, et acquit dans ce genre une prodigieuse dexteritie. Toutefois, *pendant de longues annees, les inscriptions hieroglyphiques furent muettes pour lui comme pour les autres savans*; il les contemplait avec constance; il essayait mille systemes d'interpretation: le tems n'etait pas encore venu ou le secret de l'antique Egypte devait lui etre revele."

This it will be perceived is a mere translation from the French work, and it continues degraded here and there by similar artifices through nearly the whole review.

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A small volume entitled "The Book of Commerce by Sea and Land, exhibitiag its connexion with Agriculture, the Arts and Manufactures," has been lately published by Messrs Allen & Ticknor. From the multifarious contents of the work it must be of necessity quite incomplete in its descriptions, but it will serve to awaken the enquiries of young persons, for whose use it is chiefly intended. The compiler appears to be a practical man, and to understand how to select those articles of commerce for comment, in which the merchants of this country are principally concerned. The several subjects are accompanied by wood cuts, illustrative of the several processes by which the various articles of agriculture and manufactures are prepared for the market. The great advantage the Book of Commerce presents as a useful book is its constant reference to the operations in the Agriculture, Manufactures and Science of the United States.

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A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body of Mr John Easterbrook which was found in the Connecticut river at Essex after the horrible explosion of the New-England Steamer. The result is given in the following paragraph. We think there can be little doubt of the responsibility of the Engineer on an indictment by a Grand Jury of the State of Connecticut.

The evidence of the captain, mate, pilot, fireman, and some of the deck hands, was given in. As it is presumed to be in a measure partial, it will not have all the weight, in their estimation of the public, that it required, to make the investigation satisfactory.—Taking all the statements into consideration, the fearful responsibility, so far as human foresight was concerned *seems to rest pretty much upon Mr Marshall the acting engineer*—the man who declared that there were not but eight or ten inches of steam at the time of the accident. It appears that Capt Waterman attended strictly to his duty, and that he was continually on the watch to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of steam. Mr Potter the regular engineer, who was not on board of the boat at the time of the accident, and of course could give no information in relation to it, further than his general opinion, says from an examination of the fragments of the boilers, that he is satisfied that there was a sufficient quantity of water in them at the time of the explosion. He says Capt Waterman never interfered with him in the management of the engine, and that he never requested more steam than he (the engineer) usually put on. William Vale, the pilot, says he steered the boat a part of the time during the trip from New York that he does not think there was any more steam than usual, until they got into the mouth of the Connecticut river—that when they reached the river, he requested the engineer to go slow—that at Saybrook steam was blown off while she laid there—that during this time he went aft and found the starboard furnace door red hot—that he knew by the movement of the machinery that there was a great pressure of steam on—the boat, he says, "started like lightning," and when she arrived at Essex, blew up. The testimony seems to be generally uniform and consistant. The Jury of Inquest conclude their report as follows:

"Having given the evidence, the Jury do not deem it necessary or expedient to express any opinion upon it, except so far as to find, as they do, that the deceased, John Easterbrook, came to his death by the bursting of the boilers of the Steamboat New England, near Essex, in the town of Saybrook, on the morning of the 9th of October, A. D. 1833."

It is stated in the Hartford Press that when the coroner's jury were summoned to set on the body, "Mr Marshall, the engineer of the New England, fearing he should be examined by the jury, *absconded.*" This flight affords an undoubted consciousness that all had not been right in his management.

With a view to a proper check hereafter, upon such catastrophes, the best precaution we have seen suggested, *in addition to other penalties*, is that the *owners and the masters of steam boats* should hereafter be heavily *fined* for every explosion of their steam boilers or apparatus for generating steam, by which any death should occur. It would also be useful to authorize, by law, a forfeiture of the boat, in case of a fatal accident, to the heir or heirs of the injured parties. The position upon which this punishment may be founded is, that a steam boat can always be *rendered perfectly safe* by proper attention and a reasonable degree of knowledge bestowed on the part of the master and engineer; and that ignorance or gross negligence must always be implied whenever the boiler of a steam boat shall explode. Perfect safety is within the power and vigilance of the conductors of boats—all accidents arising from ignorance or carelessness should be classed with *crimes.*

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The Roman Catholic Bishops now assembled at Baltimore, have an immense patronage. They receive annually a very large sum from Rome, which each individual disburses according to his own opinion of the best way to advance the interests of himself and Catholicism. The Bishop of Ohio alone, receives upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars of this money.

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Treaty with the Siam Government. Intelligence of the conclusion of a treaty of amity between the governments of the United States and Siam has been received; and some particulars taken from the Singapore Chronicle, of the 6th of June have been published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. It does not appear what the terms of the Treaty are.—The visit of the United States Ship Peacock under Capt Geisinger—with Mr Roberts on board, who had been appointed Envoy to the government of Cochin China, afforded the opportunity to negociate the treaty. The United States Commerce, is placed upon the footing of that of the most favored nation. We shall wait to see the stipulations. There seems to be little doubt that a treaty has been concluded.

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A poet of British India, sums up the *Delights of England*, where he went to reside, in a doleful ditty, from which we have extracted the following specimen of his Trollopiana.

Why did I quit fair India's shore,
Where happiness in ample store,
Forever crowned my hours;
Where honest industry repaid
With gold the sacrifice I made,
And strewed my path with flowers.

Oh! India, favored land, I sigh,
Whene'er my busy memory
Thy lost delight recalls;
Contrasted with thy glowing smile,
The frowning coldness of this Isle
With grief my mind appalls.

Where friendship startled by suspicion,
Turns from a cordial coalition;
Until a three years trial
Proves, that you did not mean to steal,
Either a shilling or a meal,
And then there's no denial.

Where fogs and mists, and frosts and snow
Alternate miseries bestow,
With deluges of rain;
No day on which you can rely,
To walk or ride and come home dry,
Or from a cold refrain.

Cold! the forerunner of all ills,
That call for Doctor's drafts and pills;
Consumptions, sore throats, fevers,
Asthmas that almost stop your breath,
Or lead to sure and certain death
The most precautious liver.

Where Chilblains on your hands and toes
Tormenting agonies impose,
Just as the Winters set in;
Or Rheumatism makes you grin,
For the unmeditated sin
Of unexpected wetting.

Where Summer suns no heat display,
People in great coats making hay,
What incongruity!
Or else so hot that men drop down,
Coach-horses die, and grass turns brown
From its intensity.

Where, the pure air of nature slightiug,
They never purpose to invite in
Rooms sixteen feet by fourteen,
Doors closed, fires lighted, windows shut,
And to stop crannies sand bags put,
A suffocation courting.

Where going to rest, you find instead
Of hard mattrass—a feather bed,
And flounder in the heap;
Struggling like drowning folks to rise
Out of this plumy paradise,
Without a wink of sleep.

At Inns, unwashed and fuzzy rugs
Filled with a host of fleas and bugs,—
To catch them here's a trade;
Which shows the millions that infest
The beds and couches in the west,
And balmy peace invade.

Where (let us say for all) at Bath,
When ice o'erspreads the stony path,
A shivering walk you take:
Flannel or list your shoes around
In many a cautious fold is bound,
To save a broken neck.

Where prim old maids screw up their mouth,
At all the playful tricks of youth,
In which they once indulged;
Yet giving sland'rous tales a wing
Untainted characters to sting,
By poisonous breath divulged.

Old Bachelors with gouty twiches,
Mumbling and grumbling o'er their riches,
Hoarded with miser cares,
Their needy relatives a pining,
While they upon rich cates are dining,
And ragged are their heirs.

Enough! enough! tho' more might be
Fit subjects for my poesy,
But I forego my flights;
So let this little sketch suffice,
To open India's blinded eyes
On England's famed delights.

Civicus.

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## ODDS AND ENDS.

*The Spy, and Spirit of the Age*, must possess a *spy* glass of uncommon magnifying power, and look through it with the *high proof spirit of jealousy*, to discern any thing that we have *borrowed from him*, without giving him *proper* credit. We are unconscious of extracting any thing from that paper, more than the mere statement of the happening of a horse race or some other other sporting fact; certainly nothing without referring to our source of information, *however humble.*—This overweening jealousy respecting such light matters, becomes too ridiculous for a grave accusation—especially as "even handed justice" will sometimes return "to plague the inventors." For example—a paragraph appeared in the *New York Albion* relating to the offer of $50,000 made to Miss Siddons if she would cross the Atlantic and play in the U. States 50 nights. The explanatory *comment* upon his article, is inserted in the *Philadelphia Spy*, of the 26th of October, without *giving any credit* to the N York journal from which it was taken. We see the Spy is willing

"To lay the lash on others backs
Which ought to reach his own."

An innkeeper scolding a *sleepy* waiter, said, "Don't you hear the *bell* you rascal? It has been ringing this half hour and here you sleep, and like the *rusty clapper of it*, you scarcely stir when you are pull'd, and when you are, you only waddle about a little bit and then stand still till you are pull'd again."

Now and then we meet with curious letters. Here is one taken from the London Times, of Jan, 1830.—It is literally copied from a note sent to a medical man, in Lancashire.

"Cer, yole obleege me uf yole kum un ce me. I hey a Bad knowd am Hill in my Bow Hills and hev lost my Happy Tight."

Most of the British admirals after gaining great victories have begun their despatches very piously—"It has pleased God to grant us a great victory," "God has been pleased," &c. But the commencement of Lord Rodney's public letter after his naval battle with Compte de Grasse, conveyed a new idea of Providence,—for he stated that "It had pleased God *out* of his divine Providence to grant his Majesty's arms a most complete victory over the fleet of his enemy."

Dr Harrington wrote a love song, the beginning of which might have served for the commencement of a conflagration. It ran thus

"Ah! how Sophia?"

which sounds exactly like "*a house a-fire.*"

Bad News. The Hartford Times says, 'the Herald of Freedom has dissolved its connexion with the Gospel Witness.'

When is a bed not a bed?—Do you give it up?—*When it is a little buggy.—N. Y: Standard.*

Smart boys. A writer on school discipline, says, that "without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible ever to make boys *smart.*"

A grand *Masquerade Ball*, tickets $15, is talked of in certain circles, we learn two lady canvassers are already on the look out for subscribers. It is not expected to take place till the middle of next month.—*N. Y. Donstellation.*

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Fire. Yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the cellar, and almost simultaneously the fire burst from store, 164 Washington street, occupied by Samuel H. Parker, Bookseller and publisher of the Waverley Novels, C. Bradlee, publisher of Music, B. C. Bradley, Bookbinder, and John Pierce, Optician. The fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered, and so rapid was its progress, that there was little else than the walls standing, shortly after the Fire Department had assembled; and they fell in about an hour after the fire was discovered. Little of the property in the building was saved; Mr Parker had a few books saved in a damaged state, but his loss was very large; he was insured for $10,000 at the American, and $3,000 at the Merchants' office; Mr Bradlee, Music publisher, lost every thing; no insurance; Mr Bradley, Bookbinder, lost every thing, but was insured for $500 at the Firemen's office; Mr Pierce's loss was about $500; he was so fortunate as to arrive in time to save the most valuable part of his stock. The building was owned by Mr B. Guild, and was insured for $7,500 at the Franklin office. Mr. Pearson H. Field, who kept a Boot and Shoe Store in the adjoining wooden building, had his stock removed in a damaged state.

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It is stated, upon we know not what authority, that the Kembles have not been so successful in Philadelphia as in some other cities. It may become necessary to patch up the performance of "me and my daughter Fanny" after it is worn a little threadbare. Then never was a greater *hum-bug* than the attempt to force down the artificial style of Miss Fanny Kemble, as evincing natural conception, and to inflate the powers of her father whose highest claim in England, was his ability to make happy hits in *second rate* parts, into the reputation of *first rate* talent.

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A lucky quotation from history has been made by the Lexington Intelligencer, showing how Cæsar seized upon the public Treasury in Rome, supported by the acclamations of the lower classes of citizens and his own party, and in spite of the opposition of Metellus, the Secretary of the Treasury. The New York Commercial cites the language of Plutarch in his account of the same transaction, which applies very strongly to the Hero of New Orleans "who took *all the responsibility.*"

"On Cæsar's arrival at Rome, "as Metellus the Tribune opposed his taking money out of the public treasury, *alleged some laws against it*," Cæsar said, Arms and laws do not flourish together. *If you are not pleased with what I am about, you have only to withdraw!* War indeed will not tolerate much liberty of speech. When I say this, I am renouncing my own right, for you and *all whom I have found arms a spirit of factions against me! are* at my disposal!' Having said this, he approached the doors of the Treasury, and as the keys were not produced, Metellus again opposed him, and some praised him for his firmness—but Cæsar with an elvated voice threatened to put him *to death if he gave him any further trouble.*—'And young man,' said he, 'you know very well that this is harder for me to say than to do.'—Metellus terrified by this menace, retired, and Cæsar was afterward easily and readily supplied with every thing necessary for the war."

*As our Tribune, Duane, spoke of the Constitution, the Charter of the Bank, and the Acts of Congress.

†I assume the responsibility.

‡The Bank has opposed my re-election.

‖If every friend of the President had united to oppose the measure, the President would still have removed the deposites.—*Globe.*

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Dispute with Alabama. A private letter of Oct 16 received from Alabama, by the Editors of the National Intelligencer present the fundamental facts on which the controversy between the general government and the governor of that state proceeds. The appearances of a civil war are gloomy.

Alabama, Oct 16th, 1833.

We have arrived at a solemn crisis in our State at the present moment. You are aware that the whole of the Creek nation was some time since laid off into counties, and the Judges of our Circuit Courts ordered to hold courts in them accordingly. The case alluded to above is this: At the present term of the Court, held for Russel County, an indictment was found against certain soldiers of Fort Mitchell for the murder of Col Hardeman Owens, who was shot some time ago by the command of the Deputy Marshal Mr Austill, the Solicitor of the Circuit issued subpœnas for the file of men and for Major Mclntosh who is in command at the Fort, to appear at the Court to answer to the charge. The Major refused to pay any regard to the mandate of the Court, and swore that he would not suffer any of the men to be arrested. The Court issued an attachment for the Major and men; the Sheriff was ordered by the Major not to touch him; he returned to the Court next day, and made oath that he could not take him, the Major in fear of death. Upon this, the Court sent an express to our Governor for military power sufficient to arrest the Major, and to bring him and men before the Court. The Governor will undoubtedly do it, as he, as well as the whole country here, are in a state of excitement against the General Government, and are determined to support the civil authorities even at the last ditch—Union or no Union."

The determinations of the general government announced in the correspondence of Mr Secretary Cass, with the Governor of Alabama.

"The troops of the United States are upon the soil of the United States. They are directed to remove thence all intruders. They are instructed to do this with as much moderation as possible. Time has been given by the Marshal till the 15th of January next for the peaceable inhabitants to remove. Even with a proper jealousy of the employment of a military force, which in other countries and in all ages, has been so destructive to free institutions, I cannot see any danger to the Republic, either from its action in this particular case, or from the precedent which such a case may establish."

A crisis has arrived and it remains to be seen whether Governor Gayle will meet it *force against force*, or the U. S. troops are made prisoners we do not know what can prevent an intestine war.

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The new Attorney General.—The opinion of the Virginia Press as to the competency and talents of Mr Daniel are not very complimentary. The nation has been taken by surprise in the appointment of a third rate lawyer to fill a station of first rate responsibility.

Who is Mr Peter V. Daniel, the newly appointed Attorney General of the United States? is a question often asked. We learn from a gentleman from Virginia that he is a leading member of the Richmond Regency, and is reputed there to possess but a moderate share of talents—being about a third rate lawyer. In these nullifying times, it was thought necessary able to have a Southern man at the head of the law department, and one too, whose energy and decision of character partook fully of the nature of him, who

Sound and forcible arguments operate upon the mind, like the billows, raised by a storm, dashing on an exposed island—though it appear to resist the first attack, yet the ground is gradually wasted away, by the force of suction on the recession of the waves.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The trial of the case of Alsop vs the Commercial Insurance Company of this city, terminated yesterday. The plaintiff, Richard Alsop, Esq of Philadelphia, claimed to recover of said Company, the sum of $10,000, insured upon his property and merchandise in the brig Leonora, which was bound from Lima to Baltimore, and of which nothing has been heard since her departure. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000, with interest on the same for one year. Messrs Webster and Aylwin were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs J. Mason and C. G. Loring for the defendant.—*Daily Advertiser.*

POLICE COURT.—*Henry Dewette* (alias *Henry Loder*) was charged, upon complaint of Rev. Seth Bliss, with 'obtaining with *force of arms*, and by false pretences and false tokens, board, lodging, books and money," from divers persons. The boldness and character of Mr. *Alias's* pretensions, may be understood by the following sketch of the testimony of the highly respectable gentlemen to whom he introduced himself:

*Rev. Dr. Channing* was first called to the stand, and testified mainly, as follows:—On Saturday evening, the 19th inst., the defendant came to my house, representing himself to be a son of Dewette, a celebrated Theological Professor—said Gen. Van Rensalser, of Albany, recommended him to me—said that a dealer in books had induced him to come out with him to this country, but had deserted him in Louisiana—had proceeded thence to New York, where he had an interview with Mr Walsh"—from New York he had travelled to Albany—and from thence to Boston—wished to be employed in teaching modern languages—professed to be able to teach *six*—wanted me to assist him towards procuring employment in that way. I recommended him to call upon his countryman, Professor Follen; whom I knew to be acquainted with his celebrated father—thinking him to be destitute, I gave him some money, which he appeared to accept with reluctance.

*Rev. Dr Jenks.*—He called upon me on Monday, 21st inst—wished for employ as a translator—said Dr Woodbridge of New York had advised him to call on me—called himself son of Professor *Dewette*, Basle,—pronounced the name *Dewetti*—dined with me—took tea also—provided him a change of clothing—said that it was at Antwerp that the bookseller induced him to come to this country, for $750 dollars per annum—was 81 days on the passage to New Orleans, where he remained 12 weeks in a hospital—showed me a German letter, purporting to be from his father, signed Dewette, writen in German, announcing his mother and sister's death—had also a French letter of introduction, to a French gentleman in Albany.

*Zebedee Cook Jr.*—On 31st of August last, was introduced to the deft. at the dinner table of Dr Cyrus Perkins in New York—was given to understand that he represented himself to be the son of some distinguished German scholar—said friend had assisted the defendan'.

*Rev Seth Bliss.*—Dr Jenks brought defendant to my house on Monday evening, 21st, to be accomodated with board—when I showed him to his room; he stated about his being the son of Professor Dewette, &c.—Knowing that Professor Robinson and Dr Peck, of Cambridge, were acquainted with Professor Dewette, I informed them that an individual calling himself a son of Dewette, was at my house. They called—defendant had an interview with them—he was much disconcerted—he left the house that evening and did not return

*Professor Robinson.*—I first met with deft. in Crocker & Brewster's bookstore—found him ignorant of Prof D's family affairs, known to myself—said his father was Professor of Medicine, at Friburgh—unacquainted with that University, though he professed to have been educated there.—In the evening I called in company with Dr Peck, who married the daughter of Professor Dewette's wife—defendant was very much disconcerted—he signed a paper acknowledging that he had falsly used Prof. D.'s name—Prof. D.'s wife died while I was in Germany—after a great deal of prevarication, he said he was a son of a physician in Vienna, named *Loder*—he was probably brought up to the bookselling business.

*John H. Jenks.*—To help deft. I advanced him $5. to translate from 2 French works—offered him business to the value of $25—provided him pens, ink and paper—my brother afterwards found the books, given to defendant to be translated, at the Bite Tavern.

*Derastus Clapp.*—Arrested defendant at the Lafayette Hotel, on Monday—said he had left Mr Bliss, because he was afraid he would find him out—gave his name as *Edward Loder*.

The accomplished linguist was committed to jail, to take his trial at the next term of the Municipal Court.

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*The *hard word dealer*, we presume.—*Bost. Morning Post.*

Daniel D. Heustis, a Teamster, was examined on the complaint of the City Marshal, for unreasonably and cruelly beating a horse, in State street, on Thursday morning. The evidence showed that Heustis struck the horse a great many times, on the head, with the butt end of a heavy whip. That after a number of blows had been given, the horse reared, fell and died instantly. He was required to give bail in $100, to take his trial at the Municipal Court in November.—*Atlas.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the case of Wm. R Lea, vs the ship Alexander, belonging to Philadelphia, now occupying the attention of the District Court of Charleston, the following decision has been made:—

1. That a pilot going on board of a ship, ashore, 45 miles from the bar of Charleston, being within his pilotage ground, cannot claim salvage, although he saves the ship—but may be entitled to extra compensation.

2. That to entitle the Pilot, in such case, to claim salvage, he should have distinctly declared, on going aboard, that he was there as salvor, and not in the capacity, of pilot, in order that the master might make his election in which character he would receive him.

3. That under the City Ordinance, regulating pilotage, the boarding of a vessel within 40 miles of the land, was within the regular duty of the pilotage; but in consequence of extra services, he was entitled to extra compensation—which the Court awarded to the amount of $400.

J. L. Wilson, and T. S. Grimke, Esqrs for libellant; C. G. Meminger, and S. G Barker Esqrs contra.

We are informed that it turned out in evidence, that the ship was not insured.

Mr Wm. B. Astor has issued proposals for building a specious Hotel in New York, to be called the Park Hotel, to extend on Broadway from Barclay to Vesey-streets.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that he is ready to pay off the U. S. Four and a half per ct Stock.

EARLY SNOW. Snow fell on the 30th ult in Philadelphia—so says the Chronicle,—from six to nine o'clock in the morning. At 8 o'clock the air was filled with flakes like feathers. A few flakes only fell at New York and in this city.

The United States schooner Porpoise sailed from Pensacola on the 12th instant.

A correspondent wishes to know why it is that so much specie is shipped off for the use of our squadrons on foreign stations, where there is the greatest abundance of that commodity, and where bills of exchange might be readily converted into Spanish dollars at a high premium. He thinks it peculiary injudicious at this time, when the want of specie at home is beginning to be felt as a serious inconvenience.—He instances the shipment of $20,000 to the Mediterranean, and wonders that the Government should risk so large a sum in so small a vessel as the Shark, across the Atlantic, at an inclement season We regret that we cannot find reasons to satisfy our querist; perhaps that our prudent Government have decided that it is safer to take the risk of the winds and waves than the liability to damages resulting from protested bills of exchange.—*Norfolk Herald.*

The Journal of Commerce commends the mode in which many of the Yankees "fill their pockets nicely" by means of the facilities which they obtain through acts of incorporation for private speculations. We believe that the people of Massachusetts are begining to look a little more than they formerly did into the subject of corporations; and the Journal of Commerce must not be disappointed if it ere long shall find the object of its commendation pretty severely dtied in the order of public opinion.—*Worcester Ægis.*

We are assured that six thousand copies of *Darby* and *Dwight's Gazetteer of the United States* have been sold in New York and New England, within the past two years. The authors are now ready to publish a second edition, which is to present every thing that could be collected at the commencement of the current year. The book will be a large octavo, of about six hundred pages, in double columns.—*Philadelphia Daily Chronicle.*

THE WEST.—The Belleville (Ill.) Herald invites the farmers without lands—the mechanics without shops—the lawyers without clients—the physicians without patients—and the various other persons who are now strolling in penury and want about the large cities, to come to the West. There is room here (says the Herald) for you all. You will find a rich and extensive field in which to exercise your talents or enterprise—and one too, from which you may reap a golden harvest.

A Florida paper shows from statements of the yearly productions and exports of that territory, that a great increase has taken place in the quantity of cotton raised. From two ports Middle Florida, St Marks and Magnolio, in 1825, SIXTY-FOUR bales were shipped. In the year from the 1st of July 1833, *nine thousand six hundred and seventy five* bales were shipped from the same ports.

The practice of robbing second hand clothes cellars, has become so extensive in Philadelphia, that the keepers of them have been thrown into considerable alarm. It is generally known that these *bazaars* are seldom, if ever, inhabited by night, and hence arises at once, the temptation and facility.

The emigration to Indiana increases with wonderful rapidity. The daily average of the emigrants passing through Indianapolis, during the last two months, to the west, is about 100 a day; thus amounting to upwards of 6000 persons.

The improvements and increasing trade of Newark, N. J., render it probable that it will become one of the most flourishing towns in the United States.—This season, from three to five hundred houses have been erected.

*The Disturbances in Alabama.*—The difficulties which have arisen between the Federal and State Authorities in Alabama respecting the expulsion of the intruders on the Indian lands, not only continue, but would seem to be rising to a height to threaten seriously the peace of the country, the Government of the State having taken measures for organizing a military force, with the view doubtless, of maintaining the stand which the authorities have assumed.

In what the General Government have done towards expelling the intruders, it has acted unquestionably in obedience to the laws of the land, and therefore in the strict line of its duty. The execution of this duty, however is rendered extremely embarrassing, by the magnitude of the evil which the Government is called on to redress—for the number of persons who have gone upon and for the most part settled on, the Indian lands, is said to amount to twenty thousand, or more. The case, therefore, presented to the Government, is one of the very delicate nature, involving measures of great responsibility, requiring wise councils so to shape them as to assert the supremacy of the laws without appeal, if possible, to the *ultima ratio* It is now a matter of increased regret, that by comprising the duty and dignity of the Government of the neighboring States, and on a kindred question, the Administration encouraged this infraction of the law which is now called upon to repress, and at the same time weakened that moral power, which is the most valuable of all power a Government can possess over its own citizens.

The Government, we dare say, is exerting itself to adjust the present difficulty in a manner compatible at once with its own credit and the public peace.—An agent, an officer of rank and discretion, left this place for Alabama, with a large sum of money, to be disbursed, we understand, among the Indians; but whether in any way connected with the dispute, or to operate immediately or remotely in its adjustments, we do not know. Whatever the object of the mission, we hope it may not be thwarted by the kind of money which, according to the new arrangement of the public funds, or by the special order of the Secretary of the Treasury, he was obliged to take with him. But we fear he will find that the notes of the favored Banks of the Metropolis, which he carried, will not be received as readily as would those of the proscribed Bank of the United States. This may be cited as one of the mischievious effects of the transfer of the public money to the local Banks, not to say any thing of the danger of carrying so large a mass of Bank notes such a journey through the country, instead of taking a draft on a neighboring Branch of the Bank of the United States, and drawing the money on the spot, without the trouble or danger of transportation, as might have been the case, had the funds of the Government remained in that institution.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

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Power is now playing at New York. Both he and Booth have made engagements with Wemys, and are to appear at Pittsburgh in the course of this season.

MR. MEIGNEN'S two newest *Waltzes*, have been several times performed at the Chesnut street theatre, and have been much commended by the few who listen to the music when the curtain is down. They have been exceedingly well arranged for the piano, by the composer, who is one of the most accomplished musicians in this country.

The benefit for Mr. Cooper will take place at the Park street Theatre, New York, about the 30th inst.

Sinclair and Mrs. Knight were to finish an engagement, at Louisville, early in November.

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STATISTICS.—The populations of St Petersburgh, in Russia, in 1742 was, males 294,468, females 154,900—total 440,368; excess of males 139,658.

The population of Ireland in 1832 was 7,783,836.

Upwards of *half a million ounces of Gold and Silver* were exported from London in 24 days, in the month of August last.

The vessels fitted out this year from France to the Cod Fisheries, on the coast of Newfoundland and other places, were 190 vessels—tonnage 38,700—crews 7900.

A somewhat singular seizure, we are informed, has been made on board a steam packet—namely, a large pie; which notwithstanding the feet of the birds made their appearance above the crust, was found to contain a valuable enclosure of gunpowder tea.—*Hull Packet.*

The *Antwerp Journal* says—since the capture of the citadel a dog has been remarked going almost every night to a grave, and scratching with his paws the earth, which probably covers the remains of his master. The animal afterwards disappears, and its hiding place is not known.

The speaker of the House of Commons has been created Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. He is now Sir Charles Manners Sutton.—*Vindicator L. C.*

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, William Covell to Mary Collins—Lewis T. Stoddard to Susan Gore—Jacob C. Tallant to Abigail Godfrey

On Sunday evening, by the Rev Mr Ripley, Thomas Hall, of the firm of Silas Pierce & Co. to Sarah Winslow, daughter of the late Capt Calvin Cooper, of Plymouth.

In Dorchester, Dr Daniel Gilbert, of Brattleboro', Vt. to Ann S. daughter of the late Philip R. Ridgway of this city.

In Salem, Benjamin Hale Ives to Lydia Ann, daughter of Jonathan Harraden.

In Topsfield, David Lake Jr. to Harriet Wilkins.

In Leicester, Asa W. Clark, of Belchertown, to Lydia W. Dunbar.

In Athol, George Dike of Petersham, to Laura Stratton—Lynde Smith to Fanny Morton.

In Shrewsbury, Warner C. Sturtevant, of Bath. N. H. to Abigail F. Lynn.

In Belchertown, Minor Gold to Livia Conkey, both of Pelham.

In Deerfield, J. B. Prentiss, of Greenfield, to Mary Wells.

In Barnstable, Asa Crocker to Temperance Crocker.

In Sandwich. N. H. Daniel Moulton, of this city, to Jemima Gray Prescott.

In Dover, N. H. George W. Leavitt of Lynn, to Eliza Hodgdon.

In Bangor, Me. Rev. Sewall Tenney, of Portland, to Sarah M. daughter of John Pearson. Esq.

In Hartford, Conn. Albert Jones to Mary Ann Hibbard, both of Hadley.

In New York, Lemeul B. Blood to Luanna Allen, of Westfield—Alonzo Allen to Eunice Chapman, both of Westfield.

## DEATHS.

In this city, Rebekah, daughter of Thomas Barry, aged 29.

In Roxbury, John Merriam, aged 64—Sarah Cass, formerly of Candia, N. H. aged 86.

In Cambridge, Mary Ann Currier, late of Haverhill aged 25.

In Duxbury, Olive wife of Nathaniel Winsor, 84.

In Millbury, Abel Chase, aged 79.

In Roylalston, Rosilla, relict of the late Hervey Holman, aged 32.

In Boylston, Rebecca D, wife of Cha's R. Bellows. aged 29.

In Westboro', Silas Whetherby, aged 64.

In Ashfield, Phineas Bement, a soldier of the revolution, 94.

In Williamsburgh, Ebenezer A. Thayer, 38.

In Chesterfield, Sophronia, daughter of Nathaniel Wetherell, 20.

In Easthampton, Emily, 22, and Hezekiah, 26, son and daughter of Hezekiah Wright.

In Westhampton, Capt Azariah Lyman, aged 85 years and 10 months. He was one of the first settlers, an excellent and much respected man.

In Eastham, Sophia, wife of Elisha Cobb, Esq. and daughter of John Kendrick, Esq. of Orleans, 28.


**Crockery Ware,**
77 AND 79, STATE STREET,

HAY & ATKINS inform their friends and the public, that they have relinquished their Retail Establishment, at 144 Washington street to BENJAMIN W. GAGE, who has purchased the entire stock, and will continue the business at the old stand.

They now offer for sale, received by the latest arrivals, a very large and extensive assortment of

EARTHEN, CHINA AND GLASS WARE,
AT 77 AND 79 STATE STREET,

of the newest patterns and most fashionable shapes, which will be sold by the package or repacked as may be wanted, as low as can be purchased in the city.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call.
nov 2 5t

**Crockery Ware,**
144, WASHINGTON STREET,

BENJAMIN W. GAGE, having purchased the stock and stand of Messrs Hay & Atkins, No 144, Washington street, and with a recent supply of Fall Goods, now offers for sale, a complete assortment of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, at wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms, consisting of blue, brown blk, green, pink and purple Dinner Setts—Tea and Coffee Setts—Fruit Baskets—Toilett Ware—Toast Dishes, &c &c. Also, a complete assortment of fancy, painted edge, and cream colored Ware—English and French Porcelain white and gold band Tea and Coffee Setts—Dessert Plates—Cup Plates—elegant Fruit Baskets—Compotiers—Sweetmeat Dishes—Vases, &c. Also, a great variety of fancy and common China Tea Setts—India and Nankin stone China Tea and Coffee Setts—English and India stone China Dining Setts—cut, plain and prest Glass, of all descriptions—Door Plates—Furniture Knobs—Curtain Pins—Brass Hanging Lamp Reflectors—Waiters—Bread Trays—India Table Mats—fancy and common Bellows—Hearth Brushes, and a great variety of other articles usually kept in a Crockery Store.

The above goods are offered at wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms, at No 144, Washington street, next to the Old South Meeting House, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. 1m oct 26

**Elixir Pectorale.**
*For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.*

THIS valuable Medicine, which originated with a regular bred Physician, who used it for many years in his practice, is entitled to public confidence, both from its origin and from the character which it has sustained after many years trial.

Certificates of its efficacy have been given by several Physicians and Clergymen, and by numerous other persons who have been benefitted by its use; and it may be safely recommended as an efficacious medicine in affections of the lungs. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by

JONATHAN P. HALL, &c.
nov 2 6m No 1, Union street.

**Notice.**

AN adjourned Meeting of the National Republicans of ROXBURA, will be holden at the TOWN HALL, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is expected.
Roxbury, Nov. 2d, 1833.

**India Rubber Boots, Shoes and MITTENS.**

**JOHN H. ROGERS,**
*No 50, Court street, opposite the New England Museum,*

HAS just received a large lot of the above articles. Firemen and seafaring men are particularly requested to call. Also, those in want, are desired to call and examine as good an assortment as any one can wish to see. Also, Water Proof Boots, lined Rubbers and Calf Boots, for sale, as above, very cheap. Moccasins, an excellent article for ladies wear the coming season.—Also, a new article of Blacking, said to be the best article yet offered. 2mis nov 2

**Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.**

THIS truly valuable remedy, has now been before the public for seven years, and has proved itself the most valuable remedy discovered for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, or Phthisic, Consumption, Whooping Cough and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favourable accounts of its effects. The following new Certificates are offered for

*PUBLIC EXAMINATION!*

[From Mr William Godfrey.]

In the winter of 1832 and 1833, I was seized with spitting of blood, which continued with occasional relief till spring. I consulted several eminent physicians and took much medicine, but the relief obtained was only transient. In the spring I commenced taking the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. At this time I was much reduced. The day before I commenced with the Balsam I raised about half a pint of blood, was oppressed with great hoarseness and a bad cough. I commenced taking the Balsam, thinking if this failed, I should resort to medicine no further.—But it did not disappoint my expectations. *All the unfavorable symptoms were immediatvly relieved. the cough cured, and I have not been troubled with spitting of blood since.* I am now able to resume my trade (that of a rope maker) which I had given up without any expectation of returning to it. WILLIAM GODFREY.
Roxbury, Mass, Aug 28, 1833.

[From Dr. Samuel Morrill.]

To the proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned, and he was enabled to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c.
SAMUEL MORRILL, M. D.
Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

[From Mr Samuel Everett.]

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty of breathing, I resorted to several remedies, but without effect. In January, 1831, I was attended by a skilful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody and offensive expectoration: my flesh was wasted, my feet swollen and my strength extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless—I was told by my physicians that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. Its use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been free from pain in the side and cough, except in the case of common colds. SAMUEL EVERETT.
Boston, March 1, 1832.

[From Dr Thomas Brown.]

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in Consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has *never disappointed* the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.
THOMAS BROWN, M. D.
Concord, N. H. May 11, 1832.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION. Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed SAMPSON REED. *** None other can be genuine. The great celebrity of the genuine V. P. Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these spurious mixtures are the 'American Pulmonary Balsam,' 'Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,' &c. †† Purchasers should inquire for the true article by its *whole name*, and see that it has the marks and signature of the genuine.

For sale by LOWE & REED, 24 Merchants' Row, Henshaw & Co, Hastings, Marsh & Co, Delano & Whitney, W. C. Stimpson & Co, and by Druggists generally.—Price 50 cents. e3dwtf nov 2

**Boas! Boas! Boas!**

JUST received an invoice of Russia squirrel tail *BOAS*, from Russia via N York, some of which are very splendid, by C. I. HORSMAN, No 9, Court str't. oct 26 2mis

**Notice.**

JOHN S. GILLMER and GEORGE R. FOSTER have united their houses under the firm of
JOHN S. GILLMER & CO,
and will continue to transact Commission Business at BAHIA, *Brazil*, and refer in Boston to
Messrs ELDREDGE & NICKERSON,
EDWARD ELDREDGE, and
ARCHIBALD FOSTER,
who will always be in possession of the latest advices from them. oct 26

**Apprentices Wanted.**

WANTED 10 or 15 GIRLS as apprentices at the Dress Making Business. For further particulars inquire of Mrs BRADFORD, at No 113 Hanover street. oct 12

**TREMONT THEATRE.**

☞ First Night of the Engagement of
MR FORREST.

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 4th, 1833.
Will be performed, Dr Bird's new Historical Tragedy of
THE GLADIATOR.

Spartacus - - - - - Mr Forrest.
Senona - - - - - Mrs Hughes.

To conclude with the laughable farce, of
MY AUNT.

Dick Dashall - - - - - Mr Blake.

☞ Tuesday, Mr FORREST will appear in the Tragedy of KING LEAR.

Doors open at a quarter past 6; performance to commence at quarter past 7 o'clock.

**FRANKLIN LECTURES.**
*MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 4th,*
AT 8 O'CLOCK—DR HANNIFORD.

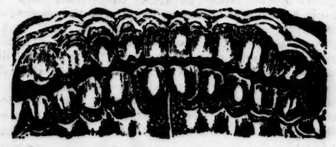
**Phrenological Lectures.**

AT the request of several friends, the subscriber proposes to deliver a short course of familiar Lectures on the Elements of Phrenology, in the upper Hall of the Female Monitorial School, Temple Avenue, (leading from Washington street to Temple Place.)

The number of Lectures will be at least six, of about an hour each, and they will be illustrated by numerous drawings and casts of heads that have been distinguished for intellectual power, moral feeling, or for good or evil propensities. As the number of tickets must be limited to about 250, the price of each ticket will be $1.50, without distinction of age. No tickets for single lectures will be sold.

Should enough tickets be disposed of to warrant the expense, the lectures will commence on the second Wednesday in November, and be continued on the Wednesday evening of each subsequent week, until the course is completed. Tickets may be obtained at the Bookstore of Munroe & Francis, 128 Washington street.
nov 2 WM B. FOWLE.

**DENTIST.**



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he continues at 87, Washington street, (near the Post Office,) where he will be happy to wait upon those who will favor him with their patronage.

For sale, Tooth Powder and Tooth Brushes, of his own selection.

Wanted, 4 or 500 animals Teeth. S. BAKER.
nov 2 3t

**New Books.**

FOR sale by LILLY, WAIT & CO. 121 Washington street, Boston.

No 17 Parley's Magazine. Contents. The Coach Dog—Of Value—The Chamois—Chinese Writing—The New Zealanders—Courage and Cowardice—The Pump—The Purple Finch—The Manners of the Jews—The Little Wool Merchant—The Basket of Plumes—Magnetical Experiments, &c.

Village Belles—A Novel, in 2 vols.

The Magdalen, and other Tales—by J. S. Knowles, author of Virginius.

Guide to an Irish Gentleman, in his search for religion—by Rev M. O'Sullivan, Rector of Killyman.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector, and Bank Note List.

The Singer's Own Book.

The Humorist's Own Book.

The Young Man's Own Book.

The Young Lady's Own Book.

Christmas and New Year's Presents. The following admirably adapted little works will be ready in season, viz:

Youth's Sketch Book—containing six most beautiful engravings on steel, from the first artists; each picture illustrated by interesting and useful stories.

Child's Gem—a diamond gift for little folks, altogether unique, containing six most beautiful engravings, with suitable illustrations.

Carver's History of Boston—a new and delightful volume, with entire new engravings from original designs—the stories are simple and true, and will give a correct view of what Boston has been, and is now.

Boy's Book of Sports; by Robin Carver This little work is got up in a neat and superior style, and will be found a standard and attractive book for the young—the engravings are numerous and spirited.

Parley's Bible Stories—a beautiful 16mo volume.

Parleys Book of Poems—comprising an interesting little volume of Poetry for young persons, original and selected—both these works are beautifully illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

Major Jack Downing. The works of this distinuished author, as illustrated with engravings, under the supervision of the editor of the Portland Courier, will be published forthwith.

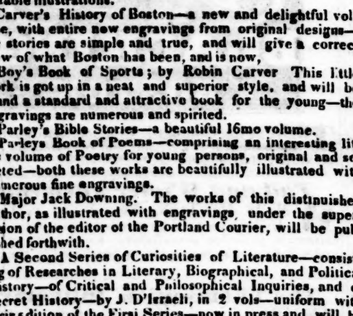
A Second Series of Curiosities of Literature—consisting of Researches in Literary, Biographical, and Political History—of Critical and Philosophical Inquiries, and of Secret History—by J. D'Israeli, in 2 vols—uniform with their edition of the First Series—now in press and will be shortly published.

A Practical German Grammar, with exercises under each rule; being a new and easy method of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the German language. For the use of schools and private students. Second edition, revised and improved throughout. By John Rowbotham, F. R. A. S. author of German Lessons, French Grammar, French Lessons, &c—in preparation for the press.

The Life and Travels of the Apostle Paul, prepared with questions for the use of Sunday schools, with a map. This subject having hitherto been treated principally in a theological point of view, the design of this work is to combine with the events of the Apostle's life a short description both of the past and present state of the various cities and countries visited by him in the course of his ministry, and of the people amongst whom he was at different times thrown.

The American Jurist and Law Magazine, No 20, vol 10, for July and October. nov 2

**We aim to Please.'**



OLIVER NASH, Barber, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No 9, Hanover street, a few doors above his former stand, where he humbly solicits them to call, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of patronage.
nov 2 6t

**The Book of Commerce,**

BY SEA and LAND, exhibiting its connexion with *Agriculture, The Arts* and *Manufactures*, to which are added a *History of Commerce* and a *Chronological Table*, designed for the use of schools, illustrated by a map and numerous engravings. Just published by CARTER. HENDEE & CO. oct 26

**Fashionable Hat, Cap, and Fur STORE.**

H. BAILEY—NO 15, COURT-STREET,

HAS on hand a splendid assortment of Fur Robes, Fur Capes, and Boas, which he invites the Ladies to call and examine for themselves. Also a splendid assortment of Fur Caps of all kinds, and Fur Collars, for gentlemen's use.

There will be found at the above mentioned establishment, a good assortment of Gloves and Hats of the latest fashions, which H. B. trusts all that call will be suited in price and quality. 3mis oct 19

**Elastic Bristle and Patent Stock FRAMES.**

500 DOZ assorted Stock Frames, Binding Skins, Buckles, &c. for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. oct 12

**Iron Casting.**

CHARLES TURNER will execute, with neatness and despatch, (at his Iron Foundry, corner of Hawkins and Ivers streets, Boston.) orders for Machinery, Stoves and Stove Boilers, Coal Grates, Fire Frames, Pipe and Short Boxes, Piano Forte Plates cast and finished;—Clock Weights—and all other articles of Iron Casting, too numerous to mention.

The above castings will be made of as good stock, and on as reasonable terms, as at any other foundry in this city.

C. T. trusts, by a particular attention to business, and utmost endeavors to please customers, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

☞ Dealers and builders are respectfully informed that the said Turner deposits and keeps constantly on hand, at Messrs Proctor, Palmer & Felt's, Merchants' Row, Boston, a complete assortment of patent Oven Doors, common Oven Doors, Ash Pit Doors, double and single Boiler Doors—which the said P. P. & Felt will sell at wholesale, as low as any other articles of the same kind and quality can be bought in this city.

Orders for castings left in Order Box No 90 Mechanics' Reading Room, will be duly attended to. oct 19

**Dancing Academy.**

MR FROST respectfully informs his friends, patrons, and others of the city, that his Winter Term in the above polite accomplishment, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov 6, at Franklin Hall, No 16, Franklin street; he will give but one lesson a week during the month of November, and that on Wednesday; hours from 7 till 10 o'clock in the evening. For terms apply to Mr F. No 13, Williams street, or at 63 Congress street.

The hall is thoroughly fitted up in genteel style, and lit with gas, and is not taken to any in the city.
oct 26 5t

**Deer Skin Under Shirts and DRAWERS**

HIGHLY recommended and valuable articles for rheumatic, and other persons liable to be affected by sudden changes of air, east winds, &c. For sale at KIMBALL'S 12 Washington street. oct 26

**Watch Repairing.**

WM S. WILLIS, opposite Old South has now in his employ an experienced workman, one in whom implicit confidence can be placed, in having repaired and cleaned in the best manner, Chronometers, Duplex, Patent Levers, Horizontal, Lepine, Virgule, Musical, Repeating and Plain Watches. Musical Boxes cleaned, repaired and warranted.

N. B. An elegant assortment of JEWELRY, for sale as above. 3t oct 26

**Elegant Mohair.**

JUST received, 1 very elegant piece of Mohair for Stock coverings. Gentlemen wishing for an elegant Stock, are invited to call soon, as this is the only piece to be had in this city, or can be had before next spring. Unless they apply soon, they will lose the best opportunity ever offered, at No 4, Congress street.
T. H. FOSTER, successor to J. G. SNOW.
oct 26 5t

**250 Nott's Coal Stoves,**

COMPRISING a great variety of sizes and patterns, at prices from $17 to $62, are for sale by the subscribers, agents for H. Nott & Co.

These Stoves, the best ever known for burning Hard Coal, have been extensively used, and are generally approved. Purchasers are requested to call and examine them. H. H. & F. H. STIMSON,
oct 26 6t 127 State street, corner of Broad st.

**Fashionable Ready Made CLOTHING.**

THE largest assortment and variety may be found at No 3, Congress square, for sale by THOMAS WHITMARSH & CO. oct 26

**Cavendish Tobacco.**

17 BOXES superior Cavendish Tobacco, just received and for sale at 62 Broad street by CURTIS & LEAVENS. oct 19

**NOTICE.**

THE undersigned has removed to Spring Lane, in the rear of No 134 Washington street, near the Old South Church, where he offers about

400 STOVES AND GRATES,

of almost every description, for *RENT, SALE* or *EXCHANGE*, as may accommodate customers.

☞ The invariable condition of letting Stoves, is CASH, payable *when set up or delivered*.

Stoves and Pipe, Stored, Repaired, Cleaned and set up.
sept 21 6w JOHN M. DEARBORN.

**E. N. Stratton & Co,**
No 111, WASHINGTON STREET,

HAVE constantly on hand a general assortment of valuable standard and Miscellaneous Books, in the various departments of literature. Also, folio, 4to, royal 8vo, pew and pocket Bibles and Testaments, in a great variety; School Books; Fancy Goods; Cutlery; Jewelry; Gold and Silver Watches, etc. The above are warranted as good as can be found at any store in the city, and will be sold CHEAP for cash.

Booksellers, Country Merchants, School Committees, Librarians, and others in want of Books, will please call as above. 3m oct 5

**Satin Beaver Hats.**

THE subscribers are largely engaged in the manufacture of this beautiful and fashionable HAT, which is acknowledged by all as the most beautiful, light, cheap, and most durable now in use. Orders for any quantity or quality, respectfully solicited, and promptly and faithfully attended to.
HALL & CO, 10 Washington street.
oct 19 A. A. HALL & CO, 25 Broad street.

**Sugar, Sponge, &c.**

LANDING per Harriet, at Baltimore Packet, Pier,
70 zeroons Muscovado Sugar;
Quantity extra large and strong Sponge;
3 Iron Cannon—6 Turtles—Hides—Ox Horns—Old Copper—Brass and Composition. For sale by Captain Lindsey, on board, or by WM LOVERING,
oct 26 32 Commercial st'rt.

**NEW FASHIONS.**

KIMBALL, 12, Washington street, is in constant receipt of all new styles of *STOCKS*, which are made from English and French patterns, sent out expressly for him.—Winter fashions expected soon. On hand, an assortment of Velvet and Plaited Bombazine STOCKS, very warm and serviceable articles. oct 26

**Copartnership Notice.**

THE Copartnership formerly existing between the subscribers, was dissolved on the 8th inst, by mutual consent. ISAAC CHAMBERLAIN.
Boston, Oct 9, 1833. EPHRAIM W. BULL.

The business will be continued as usual by EPHRAIM W. BULL, at No 54, Cornhill, (late Market street.) Gold Leaf and Bronze, all shades; Silver Leaf and Bronze and Copper do do, warranted of superior quality, for sale as above, wholesale and retail. tf oct 26

**Broadcloths and Merinos,**

THE Subscriber has just received,
100 pieces Broadcloths,
100 do Cassimeres,
100 do Sattinets,
2 cases 6-4 English Merinos,
5 do 3-4 do do
3 do 6-4 French do
which he offers by the piece or yard, at reduced prices.
CHARLES ADAMS,
oct 19 6t No 115, Hanover street.

**Hard Ware—THOMAS S. WELD,**
No 60, KILBY STREET,

HAS received by the ships Trenton, Propontis, and other late arrivals from Liverpool, a complete assortment of Hard Ware—for the Fall trade, which is offered for sale on favorable terms.

Also, a prime assortment of Rodgers's Cutlery.
oct 19

**Angola Gloves.**

A. P. BAKER, No. 165 Washington street—has just received a lot of Women's and Children's ANGOLA GLOVES, for sale by the dozen or single pair.

On hand—A variety of other Goods, suitable for the season. 6wis sept 28

**New Goods.**

BRIARD & TOLMAN, 307 Washington-st, (opposite Avon Place,) have for sale a good assortment of FRESH FALL GOODS, consisting in part of

Super 6-4 English Merinos; Flannels; Linens; Damasks; Damask and Plaid Table Cloths; Rose Blankets; Marseilles Quilts; Ladies' Worsted Lamb's Wool, Merino, Segovia and Cotton Hose; Men's do and Half Hose: Misses' Cotton, Worsted and Lamb's Wool do; Merino and Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers; Super Kid Gloves Ladies' and Misses' Augola do; Pelerines, &c. &c.
oct 5 is4t

**6-4 English Merinos,**
AT 5s 3d AND $1 PER YARD.

WILLIAM E BLANCHARD, No 97 Washington street, offers for sale 100 pieces fine 6-4 English MERINOS at the above low prices

Likewise, an extensive assortment of SILK GOODS, less than the usual prices. 5wis oct 5

**French Merinos.**

THE Subscriber has just received from New York, 1 case superior French Merinos, of the most fashionable dark colors. E. S. BREWER,
oct 19 414 Washington-st.

**A Card.**

JOHN L. WHITE, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to the stand formerly kept by him in Union street, No 29, known as the

UNION-STREET HOUSE,

where a few boarders can be accommodated in pleasant sleeping chambers. The House has recently undergone a thorough repair. His Bar will be constantly stocked with the best of Liquors and every attention will be paid to his Guests.

J. L. W. hopes by constant personal attention to the establishment, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. tf aug 17

**SAMUEL BIRD,**
***DRAPER and TAILOR,***
NO. 83, COMMERCIAL STREET,
*BOSTON.*
aug 24 eply

**Dancing Academy.**

MR FROST respectfully informs his friends, patrons, and others of the city, that his Winter Term in the above polite accomplishment, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov 6, at Franklin Hall, No 16, Franklin street; he will give but one lesson a week during the month of November, and that on Wednesday; hours from 7 till 10 o'clock in the evening. For terms apply to Mr F. No 13, Williams street, or at 63 Congress street.

The hall is thoroughly fitted up in genteel style, and lit with gas, and is not taken to any in the city.
oct 26 5t

**Deer Skin Under Shir

## MISCELLANIES.

### BRIEF HINTS FOR SHORT MEMORIES.

Whate'er we *see*, or *feel*, or *touch*, or *taste*,
Amongst the Nouns is by grammarians placed;
The Articles point out the *thing* itself,
*A horse*, a *tree*, *an owl*, *the miser's* pelf;
Whate'er *qualities* these may possess,
*Color* or *form*, the Adjectives express.
Pronouns of nouns the repetition save,
Im. ly *possession*, or *distinction* crave.

*Being*, or *suffering*,—*doing* what we may,
By Verbs alone we can the fact pourtray;
To Adverbs, verbs great strength or weakness owe,
As, "I love *dearly*,"—or, "I *scarcely* know."
*Nearness* or *distance*, *agency*, or *place*,
By Prepositions we distinctly trace.
As Interjections we can only class,
Such sounds as—*Oh!*—or *Ah!*—*alack!*—*alas!*

Conjunctions join all sentences aright,
As, "I have done, *and* therefore, now, Good Night"
T. K. G.

### CHARADE.

"My First was dark o'er earth and air,
As dark as she could be!
The stars that gemmed her ebon hair
Were only two or three:
King Cole saw twice as many there
As you or I could see.

'Away King Cole,' mine hostess said,
'Flagon and flask are dry;
Your nag is neighing in the shed,
For he knows a storm is nigh.'
She set my Second on his head.
And she set it all awry.

He stood upright upon his legs—
Long life to good King Cole!
With wine and cinnamon, ale and eggs,
He filled a silver bowl;
He drained the draught to the very dregs,
And he called that draught my Whole."

American Iron. The consumption of iron in the shape of boiler plates, and cast rails, is becoming enormous. The tenacity and character of the metal are yet to be thoroughly understood. The Baltimore iron is considered the best in the world for steam boats.—Cast iron rails have been made with success at our own furnaces.

The American iron being melted by the heat of charcoal, is allowed to be more tenacious than the English, which is melted by coke.

To put the matter completely at rest, however, very interesting experiments have been made at the apartments of the Franklin Institute, under the direction of Mr Johnson, a scientific gentleman.

Some interesting results have thus been obtained. The Pennsylvanian, which is our authority for the assertion, says it is ascertained that the tenacity of good iron *is increased* by the application of any degree of heat under 450 degrees, which is contrary to previous entertained opinions. Some Tennessee iron (from the Cumberland works) was found equal to a resistance of from 59,000 to 64,000 pounds the square inch!—The Pennsylvania and Connecticut iron exhibited the same qualities. It was also found that common American iron was better than the best British, and the best American equal and generally superior to Swedish and Russian.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

Improvement in the style of lighting the attic stories of Buildings. Among the many advances which are making in the finish of our dwellings and other buildings, we would call public notice to a patented improvement, made by Mr Wm W. Wooley for admitting light into the attic stories, superceding the necessity of the dormer window. This improvement consists of an ornamental iron covering, to be inserted under the cornice, and adapted to the particular architecture of the building. The great advantages of it are that while it adds beauty to the building, it is permanent, being equally strong with any other part of the wall—they are cheap from being made of cast iron—and can be multiplied, with safety, so as to cause the attic story to be as well and conveniently lighted as any other.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Silk. We perceive that premiums were given for sewing silk, and for other articles of the same material, by the Agricultural Society which recently held its festival at Concord N. H. The Lowell Journal, alluding to the general and cheap manner in which the mulberry trees are cultivated in Italy and the south of France, observes that they may be scattered about a farm, without interfering with the growth of any other plant or vegetable. "They may be planted by the side of the fences, around the house, or in the garden, where they make beautiful hedges. For six weeks in the year, the girls and boys can devote a part of their time to the rearing of silk-worms. It will be an interesting occupation for them. Any out-house will be suitable for that purpose. In this way every farmer may, if he pleases raise from ten to fifteen pounds of cocoons without any additional expense."—*Mercantile Journal.*

Exercises and Games. The women of England, at this epoch, take more exercise than they were ever known to do at any former period. Go to the Park, and see the hundreds of fine female figures on horseback: early in this century it was little known. The other sports of the field—namely, walking, dancing, archery, and rowing—all are practised successfully, as we have seen, at the villa of Lord Hertford, and in the gardens of Chiswick House.

London Porter. It has been generally believed that the superiority of London porter is caused by its being made of Thames water. This is a very erroneous opinion. The Thames water, from its impurity, has been long abandoned by the London porter brewers, who use either New River water or hard water. I believe chiefly the latter. London is built on fine sand and gravel, and about two hundred feet below the foundation of the city there is a stratum of clay and a stratum of chalk, and here is found a most abundant supply of water, which is lifted by pumps. Hence, the superiority by no means lies in the water used, but in the immense quantity made, and in the art of the manufacture.

An Expensive Meal. At the Zoological gardens, Regent's park, a lady was holding a biscuit to the elephant from the top of her reticule, the animal mistaking the extent of the lady's generosity, seized the reticule with his trunk, and conveyed it with its contents, a £10 note, some loose money, and a bunch of keys, into his stomach, to the dismay of the lady, and the amusement of the by-standers.—*London Paper.*

A similar, and if possible more ludicrous incident occurred in this city a few years ago. A gentleman visiting a collection of wild beasts in which was a very large elephant, seeing others do the like, took from his head a beautiful new fur cap, which he had purchased only a few minutes previous, filled it with apples, cake, &c and presented them to her, thinking that she would return the cap as she never failed to do so with others, after having devoured the contents. But to the utter dismay of the gentleman, and no small amusement of the bystanders, having emptied the cap, she deposited that also, into her capacious mouth, uttering at the same time a grunt of satisfaction at depriving the unfortunate gentleman of his cap, who was forced to proceed some distance on a cold, stormy night, bareheaded, to his home.

The Horse Dealer.—A horse dealer is a double dealer, for he dealeth more in double meanings than your punster. When he giveth his word, it signifieth little, howbeit it standeth for two significations. He putteth his promises, like his colts, in a break. Over his mouth, truth, like the turnpike man, writeth up, no trust. Whenever he speaketh, his spoke hath more turns than the fore wheel. He telleth lies, not white only or black, but likewise grey, bay, chesnut brown, cream and roan—pie bald and skew bald. He sweareth as many oaths out of court as any man, and more in; for he will swear two ways about a horse's dam. If, by God's grace, he be something honest, it is only a dapple, for he can be fair and unfair at once. He hath much imagination, for he selleth a complete set of capital harness, of which there be no traces.—He advertiseth a coach, warranted on its first wheels, and truly the hind pair are wanting to the bargain. A carriage that hath travelled twenty summers and winters, he describeth well-seasoned. He knocketh down machine horses that have been knocked up on the road, but is so tender of heart to his animals, that he parteth with none for a fault; "for," as he saycth, "blindness and lameness be misfortunes." A nag, proper only for dog's meat, he writeth down, lot crieth up, "fit to go to any hounds;" or, as may be "would suit a timid gentleman." String-halt he calleth "grand action," and kicking, "lifting the feet well up." If a mare have the farcical disease, he nameth her "out of Comedy," and selleth Blackbird for a racer, because he hath a running thrush.—Horses that drink only water, he justly warranteth to be "temperate," and if dead lame, declareth them "good in all their paces," seeing that they can go but one. Roaring he calleth "sound," and a steed that high bloweth in running, he compareth to Eclipse, for he outstrippeth the wind. Another might be entered at a steeple chase, for why—he is as fast as a church. Thorough-pin with him is synonymous with "perfect leg." If a nag cougheth, 't is a "clever hack." If his knees be fractured, he is "well broke for a gig or saddle." If he reareth, he is "above sixteen hands high." If he hath drawn a tierce or a cart, he is a good fencer. If he biteth, he shows good courage; and he is playful merely, though he should play the devil. If he runneth away, he calleth him "off the Gretna road, and has been used to carry a lady." If a cob stumbleth, he considereth him a true goer, and addeth, "the proprietor parteth from him to go abroad." Thus, without much profession of religion, yet is truly Christianlike in practice, for he dealeth not in detraction, and would not disparage the character even of a brute. Like unto love, he is blind unto all blemishes, and seeth only a virtue, meanwhile he gaseth at vice. He taketh the kick of a nag's hoof like a love token, saying only, beforestanders-by, "Poor fellow, he knoweth me" and he is content rather to pass as a bad rider, than that the horse should be held restive or over-mettlesome which discharges him from its back. If it hath bitten him beside, and, moreover, bruised his limb against a coach wheel, then, constantly returning good for evil he giveth it but the better character, and recommendeth it before all the steeds in the stable. In short, the worse a horse may be, the more he chanteth his praise, like a crow that croweth over Old Ball, whose lot it is on a common to meet with the common lot.—*Hood's Comic Annual.*


### Jaundice, Indigestion and Liver COMPLAINT

A NEFFECTUAL REMEDY. JEWETT'S improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific will prove a sure remedy for the cure of *Dispepsia, jaundice, diseases of the liver, headache, heart-burn, sour stomach, loss of appetite, dizziness, weakness of the limbs, costiveness, and piles.*

Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these pills, the following *strong proof* is submitted for examination.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapen, dated Sudbury Vt. Sept. 3, 1828.

Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of JEWETT's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, for the cure of indigestion, etc. My own case has been one of the most unconquerable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises, and the more fashionable specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced, almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills, and was surprised to find their powerful and favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint, which, for seven years, had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours, respectfully,
MASON KNAPEN,
Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston, received through the Boston Post-Office, dated Sept. 14, 1828.

Sir—I am induced by feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, etc. I applied to several physicians, and used all the medicines generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last, by the advice of a friend who had been cured of a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above-named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions, they gave me almost *instantaneous* relief, and by using two boxes more they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine

Extract of a letter from Dr. Isaac Thompson, of New London, Conn. exhibiting further proof of the good effects of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, in cases of Indigestion, Liver Complaint, &c.

Having experienced in my family very great benefits from Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills or German Specific, I think it a duty to make known the same. My wife has for several years suffered much from a severe pain in the side, resulting in the opinion of her physicians, from a liver complaint, connected with indigestion. She had resorted to the best medicine, and which afforded but temporary relief. Having heard that the above named Pills had been used with great success in these complaints, they were used by my wife in one of her severe attacks with the happiest effects, and by continuing them a few weeks, she seemed almost wholly cured. Occasionally some slight symptoms of the disease appear, but they are speedily removed by recurrence to the above named remedy. ISAAC THOMPSON.

New London, July 9, 1831.

Sold at wholesale by LOWE & REED, 34 Merchants Row, and by the Druggists generally.
nov 10 1y

### From Paris—Auguste Morin,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, (Pupil of the celebrated Breguet of Paris,) has the honor of informing the public that he has taken a room, No 183, Washington street, (up stairs,) directly opposite the Marlboro' Hotel, where he will repair in the most perfect manner, Pa ent Lever, Lepine, Virgule, Dupleix, and all other Watches; also, every description of Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c. &c.

Prices moderate, and the greatest punctuality observed.

☞ Watchmakers having difficult work will find it for their advantage to call. 3m sept 7

### Spanish Language.

Room, 29 Joy's Building.

F. B. CASAS has returned to the city, and resumed his instruction in the Spanish Language. His Evening School will commence on Monday, Sept. 16.

Mr Casas gives Lessons in Drawing, as formerly, in all its branches. If more agreeable, Ladies may be attended at their residence.

Please apply at his Room, or at No 2, Pearl street.
sept 14

### Yarn Half Hose.

FINE American Woollen HALF HOSE, for sale by the dozen or single pair, at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington street. oct 12

### Foreign Leeches.

10.000 FRESH European LEECHES in good order, just received and for sale at 104 Hanover street, corner of Salem street, or will be applied at any part of the city without additional charge. Orders from the country for this article will be promptly attended to. ANDREW GEYER.
sept 7 3m

### China Glass and Crockery Ware.

EZRA CHAMBERLAIN & SON, No 8 Union street, have just received a large assortment of Burnished Gold Band and Edged and Line China Tea Setts, which will be sold much lower than any heretofore offered by them; also, 1 package of entirely new patterns which purchasers are requested to call and examine. They also offer for sale a great variety of new patterns of Dining and Tea Sets, &c. together with an extensive assortment of Glass and Common ware, at wholesale or retail. is2m sep 7

### GEORGE E. BARTON.

*MERCHANT TAILOR.*

CLOTHING Warehouse, 51 Brattle street, corner of Brattle square, begs to inform the public that since his commencement in the above house, he has selected an assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Camlets, Petershams, and all other goods suitable to his business and the season, of which choice articles of German, French, British, and American manufacture, he will warrant to make garments of the first style of fashion, workmanship and durability, for cash, at prices far below the extravagant prices generally aimed at.

G. E. B. solicits an inspection of his stock, by the public, who may thereby be satisfied of the authenticity of the above advertisement.

A good assortment of well made Garments constantly on hand, viz; Surtouts, Dress Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, Pantaloons and Vests. GEORGE E. BARTON,
oct 26 3m 51 Brattle street.

### Paper.

500 REAMS Cap and Pot Paper;
200 do Letter Paper, Brandywine manufac.
100 reams Letter Paper, Bill Blake & Co's
60 do do do broken,
100 do Pot do cheap,
25 do Filtering do
30 do Medium colored Paper,
35 do Demy do do
3 tons Straw Boards. For sale by JONES & OAKES, 124 State street. 6t sept 28.

### Mortice Locks and Latches.

A GREAT improvement in the above article is now made by simplifying and reducing its size, freeing it from friction, thereby rendering it less liable to get out of order, finished in various styles, plane iron cases and brass mounted, with brass, rose wood and mahogany knobs.

For sale by the subscribers sole Agents for the manufacturer. MURDOCK & OAKES,
oct 26 6w 48 and 49 Commercial street.

### W. H. MILTON,

Merchant Tailor,
[At the old stand, Faneuil Hall,]

TAKES pleasure to inform his customers and friends that he is prepared to Clothe them in superior style and at low prices. oct 19

### Notice to Town Officers.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
*Secretary's Office, October 15, 1833.*

THE Selectmen and Clerks of the several Towns and Districts in this Commonwealth are referred to the following extract from a late Act, entitled "An Act concerning Elections," being Chapter 141 of the Statutes of 1833.

"Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Selectmen and of the Clerks of the several Towns and Districts of this Commonwealth, and of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston, to make and seal up a separate list of the persons voted for as Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Counsellors and Senators, and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and transmit the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, or to the Sheriffs of their respective Counties. And when the said lists shall be received at the Office of said Secretary, the seals thereof shall not be broken, but the same shall be kept as they are received," &c.—By another section the former law on this subject is repealed.

The terms of this Act are understood to make it necessary that, at future Elections, the votes for Lieutenant Governor should be sealed up and returned in a *separate* list from those for Governor; and not included as heretofore in the same return. Blanks in the new form, accompanied by an explanatory circular, have been sent to all the towns. If any of the town clerks have failed to receive them, they are requested to give notice to this Department. Notice is also requested from the Selectmen of towns which may not have received blanks for the return of votes on the proposed Amendment of the Constitution.

EDWARD D. BANGS, Secretary.

☞ Printers of Papers throughout the State are requested to insert the above. oct 19

### S. J. H. Smith's

FANCY Morocco Work Manufactory, No 2, Milk street, opposite the Old South, where may constantly be found a great variety of Pocket Books and Wallets with steel clasps and springs—Card cases; ladies' Work Boxes and Indispensables; Surgeons' Cases; Portfolios; Bank Books; Travelling and dressing Cases; military belts; miniature cases, jewelry trays and boxes; patterns cards for factories, spectacle cases, and every thing that can be thought of in the Morocco line.

All Jobs personally attended to, and all kinds of Morocco work neatly repaired. 3mis oct 5

### Fall Goods.

SKINNER & TOTHILL, give notice that they have received, at their Clothes Warehouse, No 44, South Market street, corner of Merchants' Row, a complete assortment of Goods, adapted to the present and approaching season, which have been selected with great care from the importations of the present season, and they feel great confidence in inviting the attention of their friends and the public in general to their establishment, as they are determined to make every exertion to supply all who may favor them with their custom, with first rate articles, and at such prices as cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to all who are reasonable in their expectations.
oct 12 tf

### Gentlemen's Prime Calf Skin BOOTS, at $4—*Warranted, and handsome style.*

JOHN H. ROGERS, 50 Court street, opposite New England Museum, would inform his friends and customers that he has now on hand a first-rate lot of *BOOTS*, at the above low price.

Also—A complete assortment of all kinds Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and Children's *BOOTS, SHOES* and *SLIPPERS*, suitable for city or country trade, at wholesale or retail, on liberal terms.

6000 PAIRS prime *RUBBER SHOES*, for sale at fair prices; and a good assortment of Ladies' *Laced* Rubbers, a new and superior article; and a few pairs Ladies' French Moccasins, an excellent article for traveling.

☞ Please call and examine stock and prices.
sept 14 2m

### Flannels.

BENJAMIN JACOBS, Jr, No 44 Washington street, (a few doors North of State street,) has received his Autumn supply of White Flannels, comprising an extensive assortment, viz.—Rogers' Patent Flannel, warranted not to shrink in washing; Ganse do; Midgeley's Euglish Flannels, a superior article, manufactured of the finest Saxony Wool;—single and double milled do; 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 white Flannels, extra fine; unbleached and undressed Flannels; Cotton and Wool Flannels; Milled do; extra fine Gauze Flannels, widths 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4; fine scarlet and orange figured Flannels. tf sep 7

BELL'S PASTE BLACKING BOSTON

THIS is the Standard Composition unrivalled for Excellence, Economy and Despatch, for sale at the WAREHOUSE, No. 28, Brattle street. april 20

### Fall and Winter garments.

WM. H. MILTON, Nos. 4 and 6, Faneuil Hall has on hand an extensive assortment of Over Garments, of recent manufacture, which are well made and will be sold as low as can be purchased in the city.
oct 19

### The Thomsonian Infirmary.

WHILE from the Botanical bosom of our mother earth we draw nourishment to sustain health and life; so likewise from the same prolific source we are furnished with healing antidotes for the whole catalogue of diseases.

The THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY is pleasantly situated at No 23, Harvard street, between Front and Washington streets, where the pure *vegetable* medicine is both sold and administered according to the method prescribed by the father of the system, Dr Samuel Thomson.

To the efficacy of this medicine on all occasions when properly applied, in removing with salutary effect, every species of desperate malady, though the same had been surrendered by the regular practitioner as irremediable, thousands who have experienced its safe, speedy and certain operations will testify. Mercury and its various modifications, arsenic or ratsbane, with other mineral poisons make no part of the specifics used; nor does bleeding, blistering, &c, which is always attended with more or less danger, constitute any portion of the practice of the proprietor. Those persons who have unhappily contracted a certain disease, and who believe that the same cannot be expelled from the system without the use of the foregoing mineral poisons, whose deleterious effects subjects the sufferer to a *premature* grave, are assured that if they will make a timely application at the Harvard street Infirmary, they may be restored to sound health, and that speedily, without the use of the aforesaid destructive drug.

The proprietor having been familiar with the medicine and manner of its application for more than twenty years past, and having during that long period himself witnessed its efficacious results in healing the most desperate diseases, respectfully invites the afflicted invalid to place himself under his care, and in so doing, he is confident of giving him satisfaction.

Males and females can be accommodated with private rooms if they wish them.

Each course of medicine at the usual price; and board for invalids on reasonable terms.

A change of linen will be necessary after taking a course of medicine.

No alteration in the diet of patients is required.

Family rights, medicine and books at the common price.

ANDREW WATKINS, Botanic Physician, and Agent for Dr SAMUEL THOMSON. 3m oct 12

### Swaim's Panacea.

THE experience of twelve years has given to Swaim's Panacea a distinction which its efficacy only can support, and which the constantly increasing sales declare to be well founded. It is offered as a remedy for *Scrofula*, or *King's Evil*, *Ulcerated Sore Throat*, *Ulcers* of the *Larynx*, Diseases of an *Ulcerous* character, long standing *Rheumatic Affections*, *White Swellings*, and Diseases of the *Bones*, *Syphilis*, Disorders of the *Blood*, and Diseases produced by an *Excessive Use of Mercury*. It has also been found useful as a Spring Medicine, purifying and invigorating the System.

The operation of the Panacea is to impart vigor to the whole system, while the cure is going on; it interrupts neither business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet.

As a plain and and conclusive argument in its favor, it may be observed, that it has obtained the distinction of being recommended by many celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and elsewhere.

Price $2 per bottle. For sale in any quantity, by JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr, No 1 Union street.
sept 21 3m

### JAMES W. MILLAR,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

[AT W. H. MILTON'S FANEUIL HALL.]

J. W. M. takes great pleasure in giving notice that he is now enabled to wait on his old customers and friends in good style, and with a large assortment of Goods of super and middling qualities, which he can assure them will be sold as low as can be purchased, and made as formerly in a style inferior to no others, at Milton's extensive Warehouse, Faneuil Hall. oct 26

### Coal Stoves.

THE subscribers, agents for Messrs Nott & Co, of New York, have just received and offer for sale, a good assortment of Dr Nott's Coal Stoves, which are considered superior to any other Stove ever yet offered to the public, for burning the Hard Coals. Purchasers are requested to call and examine, as they will also find a good assortment of James's Cooking, Franklin, Six Plate and Box Stoves, which are offered for sale on as good terms as can be purchased in the city.

HURLBERT, LEAVITT & CO,
oct 5 16, Union street.

### Provisions.

SUMNER HUDSON, No 10, South Market street, keeps constantly for sale—Beef, Pork, Ham, Lard, &c. 6m sept 14

### New Goods.

JUST received, a variety of desirable GOODS, consisting in part of a very large assortment of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, of various styles and qualities, Silk and colored rich Velvet Belts; silk and white Thread, Bobbinet and bloade Edgings and Nets,
Bonnet Silks and Plushes, a great variety of colors,
Col'd Sarsnets; Areophine Crapes,
Fancy and Thibet Hdkfs, of various styles,
Bonnet Wire; Velvets,
A few Paris made Tuscan Bonnets; Fancy Plumes,
Grecian Edgings and Nets; Fine Lace Buttons,
Patent Linen Thread; Merino Hose; Grecian Boots,
Patent and common Pins; Cloak Clasps,
A few cases Linen Dickeys,
Linen Damasks, of different widths,
Camblet Frogs and Braids, of different colors,
2 cases Furs, consisting of Capes and Boas, of different styles; low priced 7-8 Silks, suitable for furriers' use, which, together with a variety of other Goods, will be sold at fair prices, by THOMAS DENNIE, Jr,
oct 12 No 24, Kilby street.

### James Leeds, Jr & Co,

*No 18, Long Wharf,*

HAVE FOR SALE,

50 HALF Pipes } Superior Rochelle BRANDY,
50 Qr do }
Aurora, and Billow's cargoes, "A. Seigaette" and "Pellerirsen" brands,
25 pipes Holland GIN, genuine "Weesp Fish" and other brands.

THE ABOVE ENTITLED TO DEBENTURE.

Hhds St Croix Rum, best brands,
Pipes, halfs, quarters, and eighth casks Sicily Madeira Wine, "Ingham's" and other brands,
25 qr casks Old Brown Sherry Wine, fine and rich flavor,
Quarter casks prime Old Port and Madeira Wines,
Do do Dry and Sweet Malaga do
200 baskets Champagne Wine, highly approved, } "Dauce" and "Dinet" brands.
51 cases Cotie Rotie,
28 do Paulline, } Superior Claret WINES.
37 do Medoc St Estephe,
15 do Chateau Maigaux
oct 12

### Furniture and Feathers.

ROGERS & HASKELL offer for sale at their Furniture Ware rooms and Feather Store, Nos 8 and 10, Dock Square, a complete assortment of rich and low price Furniture, together with a good supply of looking glasses of various sizes and patterns—eight day time pieces, and wooden clocks—brass fire sets, very cheap.

Also,—a large and fresh lot of Live Geese, Russia, and Common Feathers, by wholesale or retail.
sept 28 6w

### Coal.

100 CHALDRONS coarse screened Newcastle and Orrel Coal—100 do. Bridgeport and Sunderland do. for grates—100 do. Fine for smiths, Manufacturers, or Steam Engines—for sale by NEVERS & FRENCH,
sept. 28 65 Purchase street

### Stoves and Grates.

JOHN PETERS, No 60, Cornhill, has for sale a good assortment of Coal Stoves and Grates, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also—Fenders, Coal Hods, Pokers and Sifters.
sept 26 3m

### T. W. Baldwin & Co

NO 40, Kilby-street, have received a complete assortment of Fresh Goods, adapted to the season, which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash or short credit.

Also on hand—Cotton Yarn of superior quality; Wicking, Wadding, Batting, Tickings, Shirtings and Sheetings; and constantly receiving Woollen Socks. Yarn, Frocking; all wool, and cotton and wool Domestic Flannel.
oct 5 eop3t

### Genuine New England Live GEESE FEATHERS.

A FEW thousand pounds of this superior kind of feathers, being much handsomer and better than any ever before offered in this city, just received and for sale by CHARLES A. HUDSON, No 27 Dock square.

Also, a complete assortment of other Feathers, viz, Southern Live Geese; Western do do; Russian Geese, of all qualities; American Hens'; which will be made up into beds or sold in sacks, at low prices, at wholesale or retail. tf sept 28

### Very Splendid Articles.

JUST received, 2 pieces of the triple chain gro Grain Silk Also, 1 piece English twilled Satin with a sewing silk face, it is very elegant and worthy the notice of Gentlemen, and will be made into Stocks to order or otherwise. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine the above articles, at No 4 Congress street

T. H. FOSTER, Successor to
sept 28 6w J. G. SHUTE.

### Watches.

THOMAS A. DAVIS, Importer of WATCHES, No 1 Washington street, has constantly for sale an extensive assortment of *GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES*, consisting of Patent Levers, Lepines, Alarms, Repeaters, capped and jewelled, day of the month, seconds, &c. which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at fair prices.

☞ Second Hand Watches, of every description, taken in exchange for new ones. 6wq sept 28

### William Gault.

Draper and Tailor,

No. 67 Congress street, four doors from Milk street,

HAS just received a complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, among which are the following, viz:

Superfine black, brown, blue, green, mulberry olive and invisible green Broadcloths, of English, French and American manufacture; superfine single and double milled Cassimeres, of all colors and qualities; super plain and figured Velvets: satin figured Silk, Valencia, Merino, and Marseilles Vestings; Petershams, Goats' Hair, and Imitation Camlets, of all colors.

Gentlemen in want of Clothing, are respectfully invited to call and examine the above stock, as it will be sold on the best terms, and as cheap as can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Garments made to order at short notice and warranted, as for style, fit or workmanship, not to be surpassed in the city. ep6w sept 28

### Ephraim Wood,

*Tailor and Draper, 354 Washington street, two doors south of Hayward's Place,*

HAS received a new supply of Superfine English, French and American *BROADCLOTHS* and *CASSIMERES*—blue-black, green, Russell brown, and various other colors; blue and brown *CAMBLETS*; Petershams; Vestings, and a variety of other articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

N. B. Constantly on hand, a good assortment of Ready Made *CLOTHING*, on reasonable terms. 3m oct 5

### New Fall Goods.

JOSEPH LIBBEY offers for sale at his Clothes Warehouse, No 33, Congress street, a complete assortment of English, French, German and American *BROADCLOTHS* and *CASSIMERES*, consisting of black, blue, brown, green, drab, invisible English greens, olive, green, Gerard and Russell brown.

Likewise, a complete assortment of new *VESTINGS*. Any of the above goods will be made into garments in as good style as at any other establishment in the United States.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call. 1m oct 5

### Gentlemen's Fashionable GARMENTS.

FROCK Coats, Dress Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. for sale, ready made, or made to measure, at OSGOOD'S, 34, Dock Square,—where is for sale a prime assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gloves and Hosiery. tf sept 7

### SAMUEL BIRD.

DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No 49 Congress street to No 83 Commercial street, opposite the head of Mercantile wharf. oct 19

### WILLIAM H. MILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NOS. 4 & 6, FANEUIL HALL,

BOSTON.

### Winter Articles.

THE most extensive assortment of high price and common Undershirts and Drawers made of Flannel, Worsted, Merino, Angola and Deerskin, to be found in this city. Also fine Yarn and Merino half hose, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street. sept 28

### India Rubber Suits,

*INCLUDING CAPS*, for $13.

AN article peculiarly adapted to persons exposed to wet and cold, constantly for sale at the Clothes Warehouse of SKINNER & TOTHILL, No 44 South Market street, corner of Merchants' Row. oct 12

### Old Style and Strong.

AMOS SUMNER, Tailor, having been in business in this city for over twenty years and never having advertised before, takes pleasure in informing his old customers, that he is now to be found where he has been for upwards of two years—at the Clothes Warehouse of Mr W. H. Milton, in Faneuil Hall building. oct 19

### More New Articles.

GUM ELASTIC VEST SPRINGS. Just finished, a year's stock of this article. Gentlemen unacquainted with this Spring are not aware of the comparison it bears to the patented one of the late J G Shute, but they are respectfully informed that they who prefer them can be supplied at 25 cents each, half the price of the patent Vest Springs. The public are respectfully invited to call and compare them. A liberal discount made to those who buy either kind to sell again.

☞ All persons are cautioned not to manufacture or use any part of G J Shute's Patent Vest Spring and Stiffener. Sign of the Golden Suspenders, T. H. FOSTER, 4 Congress street. Successor to J G Shute.
sept 28 6w

### Firemen's Insurance Company,

OFFICE, No 12 State street, Boston—give notice, that their Capital Stock is

$300,000,

which is all paid in and invested according to law, and that they insure against *LOSS BY FIRE*, upon all descriptions of property in Boston and the immediate vicinity, not exceeding

$30,000:

and on *FACTORIES* and other property at a distance from the city, not exceeding

$15,000

on any one risk.

Sec. 8th of the Charter of this Company provides that the Directors "shall annually set aside one tenth part of the nett income, over and above six per centum, to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Boston Fire Department." THOMAS C. AMORY, President.
S. G. Rogers, Secretary. 2m sept 7

### Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths and CASSIMERES,

AT THE VARIETY CLOTH STORE, 48 WASHINGTON STREET, EIGHT DOORS FROM STATE STREET.

JOHN H. PRAY has received by late arrivals, an extensive assortment of *BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *HABIT & PELISSE CLOTHS*, which he offers by the piece, or at retail at the lowest prices.

*FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH* and *AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS*—colors, wool dyed Blacks, Blues, Browns, Olives, Greens, Mulberry, Adelaides, Drabs and Steel and Oxford Mixtures—among which, are some of high cost, and those who are desirous of obtaining fashionable and durable Cloths, are invited to examine them.

*LADIES' BROADCLOTHS, QUEENS CLOTHS* or *HABIT CLOTHS*, of English and German Manufacture, comprising a great variety of colors, such as Greens, Mulberry's, Burgundy Claret, Olives, Browns, Crimson, Blues, dark and light shades, and Blacks.

*LONDON CASSIMERES*,—colors, Drabs, Blues, Blacks and Fancy, Claret, Steel and Oxford Mixtures.

*FRENCH BLACK CASSIMERES*, of the best quality.

*AMERICAN CASSIMERES*, comprising all fashionable colors and mixtures, which are equal to imported in quality and for the permanence of their dyes.

*MILLED BROADCLOTHS* and *KERSEYS*, for Surtouts.

*IRONING CLOTHS*—a scarce article.

*PETERSHAMS*, Lion Skin, Coatings, Pilot and Frieze Cloths.

*VESTINGS*—comprising Silk, Valencia, Toilnett and Marseilles, of the newest fashions.

*GOATS HAIR* and *IMITATION CAMBLETS*—*FRENCH, GERMAN* and *ENGLISH* 6-4 and 3-4 *MERINO CLOTHS*—*CIRCASSIANS*—Plaids, real Scotch, Tartan, and 8-4 Merino; Best Rose Blankets; Brown and Bleached Linens; Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings; English and American White and Colored Flannels; Silk Velvets; Buckram; Padding; Canvass; Colored Cambrics; Silk, Twist and Thread; Gilt Coat Buttons; Fancy ditto, for children; Lasting and Twist ditto; Merino Shawls and Leghorn Hats, &c. &c.

A general assortment of Goods adapted to *AUTUMN* and *WINTER*, which Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, and are assured that they will be sold by the Piece or Yard, at the very lowest price.

### Fall Goods for Cash.

HOW & JONES offer for sale a general assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS adapted to the season, consisting in part of—

| | |
|---|---|
| Broadcloths | colored Cambrics |
| Cassimeres | brown Linens |
| Satinetts | black Linens |
| Tartan Plaids | Worsted Hosiery |
| Plaid Camlets | Hdkfs, Pins, &c. |
| Camlets | Kid Gloves |
| Merinos | Buck do and Mittens |
| Circassians | Sarsnets, Levantine |
| Flannels | black and col'd Gro de Nap |
| Bockings | Sewing Silk and Twist |
| Paddings | Gilt and Common Buttons |
| Kerseys | Duck Padding |
| Vestings | Cotton Flannels |
| Worsted Braces | Muslins, Laces |
| Comforters | Ribbons, green Barage, &c |
| Calicoes | |

DOMESTICS.

200 bales brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings;
50 do Methuen Ticks; 20 do common do;
30 do Ginghams, Checks and Stripes;
150 do Pelise Wadding and Batting; 50 do Wicking;
100 do Cotton Warp; 50 cases round top Hats.

—ALSO—

100 cases men's thick Boots; 20 do boys' do do;
30 do do calf do; 50 do do thick Shoes, extra quality
50 do women's leather walking do;
50 do do morocco do;
40 do do morocco Slippers; 20 do do cloth do;
30 do boys' and children's leather Shoes, &c.

All of which will be sold low for cash at
sept 14 ep3m No 69 Milk street.

### E. E. DYER,

*NO 98 WASHINGTON STREET.*

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, additional supplies of the following articles, which he offers at wholesale or retail at as low prices as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the city.

Tortoise Shell Combs, viz:—Wrought-top India and American Carved Combs, some very rich, from 3 to 15 dollars each—wrought long round combs—India wro't side combs—plain combs from $1 to 6 each—plain quill-back combs—side combs, 1 to 1 1-2 inch teeth—plain round combs—plain neck combs—dressing and pocket combs, superior quality.

Ivory Combs, viz:—Superfine, super-superfine, extra-superfine, ne plus ultra, and extra-wide combs—ivory dressing combs—pocket combs, double and single.

Imitation Shell Combs, viz:—Carved top combs—stamped and pressed do, of various patterns.

Dressing and Pocket Combs, viz:—Horn dressing combs, English, French, and American—oval, swelled case, crescent, and common pocket combs,

Fancy Articles—Bead Reticules, purses and necklaces, buckskin and fancy purses, ever-pointed silver pencil cases, lead-points, lead-pencils, silver thimbles, silver spectacles, plated and steel do, corset rings, snuff boxes, fancy boxes, wafers in boxes, ready-made pens in boxes, German shaving glasses, with drawers.

Pocket Books, &c viz: Wallet, double and single, with steel clasp and spring, note cases, memorandum books—pocket books and wallets, with plated clasps, calf, sheepskin, and common gilt pocket books.

Brushes, &c viz:—Clothes, hair, tooth, comb and shaving brushes—shaving boxes, &c.

Beads, viz:—Black and fancy colored cut beads, black and fancy colored seed do, gilt and steel do.

Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, in all their variety.

Bear's Oil and Ward's Vegetable Oil for the Growth of the Hair.

Depilatory for removing superfluous Hair.

Vegetable Dye, for changing red or grey Hair to a beautiful brown or black. is6wsotf aug 24

### Bone Setting by Dr S. C. Hewett,

*Pupil of the late Dr Job Swett, who may be found at 297 Washington street, nearly opposite Avon place.*

DR H. expresses his gratitude to the public for his extensive practice in this city and vicinity, such as reducing